The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905. NO. 22

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

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Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN. Cashier.

Why You Should do Business With

The Bloomsburg National Bank

It is a strong, careful, safe, liberal and successful institution.
It is a growing, active, progressive and accommodating bank.
It appreciates the confidence of its patrons, and their interests are always carefully considered. Its officers and directors are men of high standing and integrity, chosen for their demonstrated ability in financial matters.

We do not believe you can get better treatment than this bank will give you, and we therefore invite you to call upon us when in need of

Banking Privileges.

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Black—always good taste, appropriate on all occasions, becoming to everybody.

Even if you don't dress in black regularly, it's a relief from the colored Suit to have a black one, or a Black Coat to wear with striped Trousers. We have Black Suits in Serges, Cheviots and Thibet.

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Perfectly tailored in correct styles. Have a care in selecting a Black Suit, for blacks are risky.
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You'll Take No Risk

If you come here, for it's always "Money back, snould anything go wrong."

But nothing will go wrong.

MINISTERS MEET.

Archdeaconry of Williamsport In Session two days, with Seventeen Clergymen Present.

Bishop Darlington Presides.

The Archdeaconry of Williamsport convened in St. Paul's church on Monday evening with seventeen clergymen present. At 7:30 the procession formed in the Parish House in the following order: The choir, the clergy in vestments, the Bishop. It made an imposing line, and extended the full length of the church. Full evening service was read, and Rev. Mr. Kunkle of Milton preached the sermon. The regular vested choir was assisted by Mrs. Ella Fox Gilbert of Mount Holly, N. J., Miss Rosa Vollrath of Lancaster, Mrs. C. S. VanHorn of Bloomsburg, and De Forest J. Hummer of Berwick. The music rendered was Smart's Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Potter's Gloria Patri, offertory anthem, "O God who hast prepared" and some hymns.

At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning there was a celebration of the Holy Communion, and the sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Butts of Williamsport, formerly at the head of the music department at the Normal School. After the service a business meeting of the Archdeaconry was held at the Parish House. It was decided to hold the autumn session in Wellsboro. A luncheon was served by St. Margaret's Guild in the Parish House dining room, at one o'clock. The room was beautifully decorated with flags in honor of Memorial Day. After dinner speeches were made by the Bishop, Archdeacon Heakes of Wellsboro, and Rev. Dr. Foley of Williamsport.

At 3 o'clock literary exercises were held. They consisted of an exegesis by Archdeacon Heakes, a paper on "Character" by Rev. Mr. Stockett of Williamsport, a paper on Isaac Walton's Life of George Herbert," by Rev. Mr. Brown of Bellefonte, and discussions. The meeting adjourned at five o'clock after passing resolutions of thanks to the rector and parish for their delightful entertainment.

At 7:30 a missionary meeting was held in the church. After short opening services addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Bishop of Renovo, Rev. Mr. Dewitt of Muncy and Bishop Darlington. At the close of this service an informal reception was held, and the congregation and many of the townspeople had an opportunity to meet the Bishop and Mrs. Darlington.

On Wednesday a session of the Women's Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport was held, and a luncheon was served in the Parish House. During the stay of the visitors the weather was delightful and the various features of the occasion were successful in every way.

The following clergymen were present: Rt. Rev. Bishop Darlington; Archdeacon Heakes, Wellsboro; Rev. Dr. Clere, Phillipsburg; Rev. Dr. Foley, Rev. W. H. Butts, Rev. Mr. Stockett, Williamsport; Archdeacon Radcliff, Selinsgrove; Rev. Mr. Morrison, Sunbury; Rev. Mr. Dewitt, Muncy; Rev. Mr. Brown, Bellefonte; Rev. Mr. Eshoo, Jersey Shore; Rev. Mr. Skottowe, Lawrencevil'e; Rev. Mr. Shipley, Berwick; Rev. Mr. Bishop, Renova; Rev. Mr. Kunkle, Milton; Rev. D. N. Kirkby, Newark, N. J.. Rev. Mr. Houser, Blossburg; Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Montoursville.

Bloomsburg Honors The Soldier Dead

Memorial Day—Most Precious of National Anniversaries, Fittingly Observed

Whole Town Paid Tribute

Memorial day, full of significance, of tender and sacred memories, a day set aside to honor and pray for those who saved the nation's life, was fittingly observed in Bloomsburg. In the two cemeteries of town, as well as in those at Light Street, Almedia and Orangeville, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, now hoary headed and tremulous with age, unfurled again their tattered flags, fired volleys and sounded another day reveille.

Participating in these solemn and most impressive ceremonies, were not only the grizzled veterans of '61, but also their youthful copatriots of the war with Spain, and other recent foreign wars. The observance of Memorial day, the most precious of national anniversaries, seems to be coming more general each year. The day was originally intended for the decoration of the graves of those who took part and participated in that great struggle for freedom and national liberty. Now it is more widely observed, and few of the little mounds beneath which lie the mortal remains of those who have passed from earth, were not strewn with some token, however humble, of some loved one.

The day was a beautiful one. Clouds overspread the sky for a little while in the morning, but they rolled away before the day was far advanced and the sun shone brightly, though not too warm for comfort There was a universal compliance with the spirit of the day on the part of our townspeople. All the stores and business places were closed at noon, and many of the dwellings and buildings were decorated with the national colors, while the stars and stripes were everywhere in evidence.

The parade formed on Market Square at half past one o'clock, and was headed by the members of Ent Post, G. A. R. Then came the Buckhorn Band. Sons of Veterans, Spanish American War Veterans and the local fire department. After passing over the route as given in these columns last week, the procession moved to Rosemont Cemetery where prayer was offered by Rev. W. P. Eveland. W. C. Johnston Esq., read President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, and the Sons of Veterans conducted memorial exercises. After the graves had been decorated Rev. Dr. Eveland pronounced the benediction.

At the Court House in the evening, Jas. C. Brown, delivered an oration on "Patriotism." Geo. W. Sterner gave a recitation "The Countersign is Mary." Miss Mary Correll and Miss Thursa Drake recited and a quartette rendered several pleasing selections. Short addresses were also made by W. O. Holmes and W. C. Johnston Esq. A large audience was present, and the service was beautiful and impressive.

A. D. Shuman met with a painful accident at the J. M. Heddens meat market yesterday morning. He was preparing meat for bologna when his right hand was caught in the grinder, tearing the nails off of the second and third fingers.

WILL PAVE CENTER STREET

This Decision Was Arrived at by the Council Friday Evening.

No Action on Sewer.

At a special meeting of the Town Council held Tuesday evening, it was decided to accept the proposition made to Council at the previous meeting by J. R. Fowler and H. J. Clark, touching the matter of paving Center Street from Main or Second Street, to the south side of the alley adjoining the Fowler and Clark properties.

When the matter was taken up, Mr. Magee reiterated his opposition to the movement as expressed at the previous meeting, on the ground that he could see no reason for it at this time. The street, he said, was in good repair, and to tear it up now, and spend the money which could be used to much better advantage in the construction of a sewer, would not be acting fair with the tax payers. And beside, he said, he had called upon Mr. Townsend, who informed him that he would not agree to bear one cent of the expense until he came into full possession of his building, now occupied by B. A. Gidding.

At this juncture in the proceedings, C. W. Miller, Esq., appeared and presented a proposition from J R. Fowler, in which he offered, providing the paving be done, to deposit a certified check covering Mr. Townsend's share of the expense, and a check from H. J. Clark, covering the Town's share, at the rate of four per cent, it to be deducted from the taxes of the properties abutting on said Center Street.

Mr. Giger moved that the proposition be accepted and that the street be paved, Mr. Deily seconded the motion.

Mr. Magee moved, seconded by Mr. Runyon, that only the tax from the H. J. Clark property be applied to the town's share of the paving.

Both motions were put to a vote and carried.

The sewer matter was taken up and the following, received from the Land Improvement Co., was read:

"We will release and donate our claim against the Town of Bloomsburg amounting to about $2,000 and also a corner lot on the south side of Fifth street opposite the Ratti Hospital valued at $825: provided the said town will agree to accept Locust and Spruce streets, and will also agree to construct a sewer of sufficient depth and capacity so as to drain all our lots on Fifth street at least as far as Locust street. And if the town will also put the sewer down to depth that will sewer our lots on Sixth street when the same shall be constructed, we will agree to donate another lot on the south side of Fifth street adjoining the first mentioned lot, valued at $750.

Signed, Land Improvement Co.
N. U. Funk, Secretary.

This proposition precipitated a lively discussion, after which the matter was carried over until another meeting.

The tax rate was the next matter taken up, and after the proposed improvements were talked over, it was decided to rescind the former action of Council in fixing the rate at nine mills on built up, five mills on suburban and four on farm property, and make it the same as it was last year, which was ten, six and five mills on built up, suburban and farm property, respectively.

It was decided to notify the B. & S. R. R. Co. to repair its crossing at Main street, within five days or same would be done by the town with the usual additional cost imposed.

The Highway Committee was instructed to inspect the streets traveled by C. & M. Electric Railway Co. and to make report to council.

The secretary was instructed to notify the Danville & Bloomsburg Street Railway Co. to remove the ties that are strewn along West Fifth Street.

In the discussion of the matter of permitting hawking and peddling on the streets, Mr. Magee said that it was a detriment and a hurt to the town merchants who pay their taxes, and he thought that these fellows who came in without any license and gather in the trade which rightfully belongs to the local dealers, should be suppressed. Solicitor Herring said it was a question whether the Town could stop the practice. The Council he said could impose a license and make the amount as high as they pleased. He informed council that he would look into the matter and report at the next meeting.

THE WHEELER

SELF FITTING

SCREEN SASH

IS GUARANTEED TO BE FLY PROOF.

It slides up and down like a window, and fits in either lower or upper sash. It slides as freely in wet weather as in dry and is the only Sliding Screen which can be locked at night.

Also a full line of Screen Doors from 75 cents to 1.50 including Hinges, Hook and Eye and Knob.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT.

Rt. Rev. James H. Darlington, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg, arrived in town last Saturday afternoon and became the guest of Rev. R. S. Nichols and his mother at the Episcopal Rectory. In the evening he addressed the Girls Friendly Society in the Parish House. On Sunday morning at 7:30 he administered the Holy Communion and at 10:30 preached in the church. At 3:30 he addressed the Sunday School, and preached again at 5 o'clock. He and the rector went to Berwick at 6:20 and the Bishop preached in Christ Church, returning by trolley afterward, thus making his first day in St. Paul's Parish rather a strenuous one.

On Monday Mrs. Darlington joined the Bishop and remained until Wednesday afternoon, when they went to Williamsport.

Bishop Darlington is a man of fine appearance and captivated all who met him. His sermons were excellent, not of the dry theological sort, but full of interest and instruction. He is capable of moving his hearers to tears or laughter at his will. The Diocese of Harrisburg is very fortunate in having secured such a man for its chief pastor.

The Bishop has purchased the J. V. Brown property in Williamsport and will live there in the summer and in Harrisburg during the winter. A house in the latter city is being put in proper condition for his occupancy.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

Carpets Almost Given Away.
Special June Carpet Sale.
Bring Size of room with you.

Axminsters, Brussels, Velvets. **75c. on the Dollar** Rugs, Ingrains, Art Squares.

Having bought the short lengths and sample rolls of several Carpet Mills, we now offer them to our customers for 75c. on the Dollar. It will pay you to buy for next year when you can get such bargains as 75c. all wool heavy weight Ingrain for 55c., or a $1.00 Velvet for 75c. Don't miss the sale.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A JAPANESE COMMODORE

Matsmulla Attended The U. S. Naval Academy.

POPULAR WITH CADETS

At One Time He and His Friend Were Hazed to a "United States Smoker."—Hazers Found Later They Had Struck a Pair of Tartars.—His Reply to Dewey.

"I was at the Naval Academy with Commodore Matsmulla of the Japanese Navy, who was recently wounded on the bridge of his ship," said an American naval officer. "A plucky fellow, a more level-headed chap you have never met. He was graduated in 1873. Part of the time his friend Sataro Ise was in the academy with him.

"At the Academy Mats, as he was called, was very popular and he was a midshipman when it tried men's souls at the height of the hazing period. At that time the plebes lived down in the old quarters, herded, as it were, to themselves, and there Matsmulla and Sataro began their experience. They had never heard the word haze, had no conception of its meaning.

"One night, hearing a loud voice in their room, I went over; and when I opened the door, all I could see was a dense smoke cut of which came several arms. I was jerked headlong into the room and the door slammed to.

"The Japs were being treated to a United States smoker. The windows were all closed and even the keyhole and crack under the door were stuffed.

"On the narrow mantelpiece stood the future Japanese hero, Matsmulla, looking like one of his old-fashioned idols, but as smiling as a basket of chips. He was ordered by the hazers to sing a song in Greek. Of the language he knew but two words—Alpha and Omega—and these he worked on so cleverly and with such good nature that he was lifted down.

"Sataro had a sickly cast in thought—he was green about the gills, as one of the boys expressed; but neither said a word. They took the medicine with a pluck which was their salvation, as the man who resisted or took exception to the horseplay had a hard time.

"In half an hour the air in the room was unbearable. You could cut the tobacco smoke with a knife, it was so thick, and even the hazers were beginning to weaken. Two of the twenty hazers soon found it convenient to get out. Then Mats spoke up.

"'We sorry you third class men have engagement,' he said. 'We like you stay and smoke another pipe.'

"A few of the third class gentlemen laughed, but nearly all evidently realized that they were up against the real thing. Another now retreated while the rest loaded up their pipes and puffed furiously, trying to make a spurt which would run the Japs out of the room. I had to join, and being a hardened smoker I filled a big pipe and made up my mind that as I was an ally of Mats and Sarato perhaps we could turn the tables.

"I puffed great volumes of smoke and never said a word. You have seen the smokestack of a torpedo destroyer getting up steam with soft coal? Well, I looked something like that.

"Not a word was spoken. Most of the third class men were at that stage at which they did not dare to open their mouths. The light became dimmer and dimmer.

"I sat on the bed next to Mats and he gave me a nudge in the side and fairly erupted with smoke. He not only pumped up great clouds, but he quietly blew it across the room where the bunch of third class men sat gasping and perspiring. One of them told me later that he would have given $100 to have got out with honor.

"The minutes dragged along and I was filling my fourth pipe when I saw that Mats was smoking two. He had got his second wind and was settling down to real enjoyment, while all I could see of Sats was a black spot, his hair in a purple cloud.

"I don't know how long we could have stood it. I confess that I did not feel altogether happy myself when Mats said:

"'Any third class gentleman like another pipe? There are plenty.'

"The mere suggestion drove one of the hazers out. Then the others put up a mean job. One of them cried out suddenly that the officer of the day was coming around. Thereupon the crowed tossed their pipes into the chimney place and ran.

"It was merely a subterfuge to enable the men to get out. Matsmulla had smoked them out, and when all were gone he turned to me with the remark: 'Third class men don't smoke much,' at which we laughed heartily; then we opened the windows and door.

"What clinched Matsmulla's popularity was the fact that the officer of the day—Dewey, I think—did come along before all the smoke had disappeared and that Matsmulla took all the blame for the violation of the rule against smoking and that he did not give away any of his hazers."

Shells of Duck Eggs Jet Black.

James Ela of Ripley, Ind., owns a large flock of ducks that lay eggs of which the shells are jet black. Bleaching fluids will not remove the color. Ducks are hatched from these black shelled eggs as covered with thick, black hair. Poultry experts cannot explain the cause of this freak of nature.

URIU AT ANNAPOLIS.

A Classmate of Daring Japanese Admiral Tells of Cadet Days.

In the April "World's Work" Charles W. Stewart, a classmate of Ura at Annapolis tells some interesting stories of the daring Japanese admiral who sank the Varing and the Rorietz at Chemulpo. Among other things Mr. Stewart says: "Uriu and Serata (who also became a rear admiral in the Japanese navy) were roommates and chums before and during their cadetship. They were communicants in the Presbyterian church at Annapolis. They occupied room No. 8, and our class pun was 'Why are the Japs like cows?' and the answer was 'Because they ruminate.' This did not visibly please Uria, but Serata was immensely delighted.

"Uriu was quiet, cool, reserved deep, studious. When he spoke it was evident that he had been thinking hard. In the first three years Serata stood higher in studies, graduating fourteenth in the class. Uriu developed steadily, and in the last year led Serata in marine engineering, shipbuilding, public law, French and Spanish. Serata excelled in electricity, ordnance and navigation. Uriu has advanced step by step, proving his ability in diplomacy and the construction, development and equipment of Japan's effective navy.

"At graduation Uri was twenty-sixth in his class. His best work was in English history and law, seamanship, language and tactics. His knowledge of literature was exceptional. He was fond of reading the Bible, Shakespeare, Aesop, Bacon, Poe and Franklin.

"Like all Japanese, Uriu gave 'th' the sound of 's.' Thirty-three was pronounced 'sirty-sree.'

"Uriu married a Japanese woman, a graduate of Vassar college whose sister married Kuriul, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. He is the father of three sons and three daughters. At the age of 44 he is a rear admiral. His classmates at Annapolis will not be rear admirals, in the ordinary course of naval promotion until 1916.

Manchuria's Agricultural Centers.

Liao-Yang, Hai-Cheng, and Chiklau are growing communities where Russia and China are planting agricultural colonies. The treaty port, Niu-Chwang, or Ying-tze as the natives call it, has been built up by the bean-cake trade. Lying about thirteen miles from the mouth of the Liao, it is the station for the exporting of skins, furs, cereals, and timber. It was formerly a military station, but in 1861, after a foreign settlement was made, it became of commercial importance. The town proper is thirty miles from the station and the land between is laid out in bean farms. The climate is healthy and bracing; the port is closed by ice sometimes four months of the year. The population is now about 75,000. The Chartered Bank of India, Japan Mail Steamship Company, China Shipowners' Association, Deutscher Lloyd, New York Life Insurance Company, Mikul Bussan Kaishia, Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, and other important interests are established here.

Grain of Wheat as Standard of Weight

By an English law enacted in 1266, it was provided that a silver penny, called a sterling, should equal in weight thirty-two wheat grains, well dried and taken from the center of the ear. From this it seems evident that the grain of wheat was the prototype of the standard grain. The weight now known as the grain is, of course, copied from governmental standards. In 1826 certain weights and measures were legalized in England, and in 1827 copies of these were furnished our government, among them being the trop pound, equivalent to 5,760 grains. The origin of the signs commonly used for the scruple, dram and ounce does not seen to be known. It is not unlikely that they are entirely arbitrary.—St. Louis Republic.

Origin of "Abide With Me."

How the beautiful hymn "Abide with Me" came into being is recalled by the efforts which are being made to complete the rebuilding of the Lower Brixham church, England, which was begun thirty years ago in memory of the author of the hymn, the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte. At the age of 54 he found himself doomed to die of consumption. In sorrow at having to leave his work unfinished he prayed that it might be granted to him to write something which would live to the glory of God when he was dead. His prayer was granted and he wrote "Abide with Me" on the last evening that he ever spent at Brixham, after preaching to his congregation for the last time.

First Use of the Torpedo.

Torpedoes for the destruction of vessels were first used in the spring of 1861 by the confederates in the James River. In 1865 the secretary of the navy reported that more ships had been lost by torpedoing than from all other causes. Gen. Rains, chief of the confederate torpedo service, put the number at 58, a greater number than has been destroyed in all the wars since.

The Churches of Moscow.

There are 1800 churches in Moscow. They are the wealthiest churches in the world. One, St. Saviour's cost nearly $14,000,000 to build. The Russian church is the nation's great wealth storehouse—the nestegg which will be hatched out when the great crisis comes.

CHARACTER OF RUSSIANS

Are Ready to Make Any Sacrifice for "White Czar"

DO THINGS BY IMPULSE

They are Sociable and Very Charitable, Never Turning Any One Away—Also believers in Fatalism, Whatever Comes is Generally Accepted as "God's Will."

Without considering further the diverse and varied elements that are represented in the peoples of Russia—for a book on each would scarce give one a complete understanding of them all—we may turn to the real Russian for the soul of Russia of today.

"Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar," say the French. This is only half true. There is Tartar blood in the veins of many of the Czar's subjects, but in the Russian of old Russia, found in the center of the imperial domain, there is none.

Great Russia, as Russia proper is known, contains the heart of Russian civilization. Hence, if at all, one may see something of the real Russian character.

"But," says a European authority on Russia, "only that man who can sympathize with Russian character can hope to understand and define it. The basis of the character and the prime move of all the actions of the Russian, is the heart, with its lights and shades, its noble sensations and its erroneous impulses."

This writer, who is by no means unsympathetic, enumerates the chief traits of the Russian character under these heads:

Devotion to country and religion. The Russian is ready to make any sacrifices for the "white Czar," who to him is the personification of both religion and country. Fidelity is thus a prime element in the Russian character.

A love of the paternal authority and a veneration for fatherhood are strong elements in the Russian character. A Russian calls the Czar, the priest, his own father, and the aged "father;" he calls all men "brother." Between different ranks there may be an implied modification of the brotherhood, but the form of address is always "brother." The colonel of a regiment addresses his men as "my sons," and the men address a parent, calling him "my colonel."

Open-handed hospitality. Whoever knocks at a Russian door is received with kindness. Though the householder may love money, he will make no charge for the best his larder holds, and will give up his bed to a stranger. The aged beggar is not sent empty handed from his door, and in the earlier days of the exile system it was a custom in Siberian villages to put outside the window at night, on a high shelf built for the purpose, where dogs could not reach it, food left from the table for the homeless prisoner who might wander that way on a night journey toward supposed liberty.

Fatalism. Whatever comes, it is accepted as "God's will." In the case of a child sick with croup, a Russian nurse refused to do anything for it, on the plea that "God had sent for the little one." When called to arms the Russian would not think of doing aught but obey the call. It is the voice of fate.

Lack of individual perseverance. The Russian does things by impulse, being guided by his temperamental dictates, and not by the head. If he fail in an undertaking he will abandon it and begin another. Individual persistence is not a virtue in his eyes. System and order do not appeal to him. He loves change and lacks foresight. He works with precipitate energy, but unsteadily. He has no idea of thrifty management.

He looks lightly on discomfort, and submits gracefully to circumstances.

He is sociable at all times, charitable, and never says ill of a fallen enemy.

Such are the main characteristics of the "great" Russians, that is, the Russians of central Russia, whether found at home, as settlers in Siberia, or with the czar's armies.

Of their faults so much has been heard, through unsympathetic channels, from which none have escaped, that we may well leave them to those who do not care to dwell on the better side.

The Japanese and Ship's Captains

"The Japanese war reminds me," said an old-time Bath, Me., sea captain one day this week "of the earlier times before Japan was so free with other nations as she is to-day. In those days, when a foreign ship entered the Japanese ports, the captains were obliged to place his Bible and rudder in charge of the chief officer of the port and leave it there until he was ready to sail. Of course, he wouldn't sail without either, and the Japs could easily keep tabs on the movements of all ships in their harbors."

Facts About Corea.

The area is 82,000 square miles.

There are nine treaty ports.

Gold the great mineral wealth—nearly $3,000,000 worth exported annually.

The population is 17,000,000, including 25,000 Japanese, who control the country's activities.

Education costs $165,000 and religious sacrifices $186,000.

The navy consists of twenty-five admirals and one iron built coal barge.—The World's Work.

TRAFFIC IN TWO CITIES.

More Travellers in New York Than in London.

There is more traffic, decidedly, in London than there is in New York, but the figures recently published in the English capital to prove the greater amount of travel there in a day, compared with New York, fail to take into account all of New York's transportation facilities.

There are 600 miles of railway of all kinds within the boundaries of London. The railroads of New York city (with 3,000,000 less population than London) have more than 800 miles, of which the Metropolitan has, approximately, 250; the Manhattan Elevated, 115; the Union (Huckleberry), 75; and the Brooklyn lines 300. This is exclusive of the mileage of the New York Central and Hudson River, the New York and New Haven, the Long Island and the New York and Putnam within the city boundaries.

The number of passengers carried by the New York lines exceeds a billion in a year, which is 300,000,000 more than are carried by the lines within the boundaries of London in the like period.

There is a much larger number of vehicles in the streets of London than in the streets of New York. The number of cabs in the English capital is much larger than the number in us in New York and the London omnibus system is very extensive.

It has been pointed out that Piccadilly, between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m., is the most crowded point in London. There is a record in twelve hours of more than 15,000 vehicles passing a given point.

These figures appear large, or would appear large, until compared with the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge.

More people travel in New York in a day than in London, a larger city, but in New York fewer people walk than in London. More ride.

The White Man in Hayti.

Hedged about as he is with the barrier of caste, the white man in Hayti generally feels his impotence for good or ill, and is looked down upon accordingly. It requires a most powerful incentive for one to reside there continually; and, as if to mitigate the asperity of this outlook, the native does not incline to favor a lengthy residence there for the foreigner, of whatever nationality.

Although prevented from making haste to be rich by being debarred from the customs (which is the source of all emoluments in Hayti), and prevented from sacrificing his life on the altars of his adopted country by immutable laws, the white man of exceptional talent can both acquire wealth and achieve immortality by dying early in his career, without causing sorrow to the native residents. It may be true, as the Haytians assert, that their frequent revolutions are strictly family affairs, and that the foreigner is perfectly safe—provided he goes into hiding while the fighting continues—but the fact remains that very few foreigners in Hayti ever die of old age. In a land where somebody or other is nearly always out gunning for somebody else, there is the danger, an ever-present danger, of being shot.

It may not be with intention; but therein the real danger lies; for no Haytian was ever known to hit what he fired at—though he is sure to hit somebody, and that somebody is usually the highly respected foreigner. Even an execution is no exception to the rule, for it requires whole volleys of musketry to slay one solitary victim, and it rarely happens that he does not have several innocent attendants to the spirit land, slain by bullets that went astray.—From the New York Evening Post.

Silkworms Produce Colored Cocoons.

French scientists have discovered by experiments that silkworms may be made to produce cocoons of almost any desired colors. As the ordinary white, yellow or green was known to vary with the food, this was colored artificially and worms eating dyed privet leaves yielded cocoons of coresponding red, blue or other color. Plants have been similarly colored by food, some blue French beans exhibited in London a few years ago seeming to have resulted from a chemical peculiarity of the soil.

"To Insure Promptness."

An odd little word of three letters, which greatly influences the treatment a man gets in public dining places, goes back a couple of centuries to the coffee houses of England for its origin. At the doors of eating rooms there hung brass-bound boxes, engraved with the phrase "To Insure Promptness," and into the slit in the top customers were expected to drop coins for the waiter. The initial letters of that phrase have ever since been used to express the fee given to waiters and servants as an extra inducement to them to do their work well, or as a requital for service promptly rendered.

A St. Petersburg Experience.

An American wished to move from the Hotel Europe, the principal hotel in St. Petersburg, to a smaller hotel around the corner. He came down with his bag packed ready to go. "Sorry," said the manager, "but you cannot leave this hotel or register at another hotel until we get your passport from the police, and that will take a day and a night. You must go through exactly the same procedure as if you were leaving the country."—The World's Work.

RAILROADS IN PHILIPPINES

United States Plans for the Building of Them.

SIR W. VAN HORNES VIEW

The Government Has Three Alternatives; Could Either Build With Its Own Forces, Let Contracts or Endow With Power a Company With Same Interests as Its Own.

Sir William Van Horne has given some very good advice touching projected railroads in the Philippines, drawn from his experience in Cuba. Sir William declares that the success which has attended his efforts in Cuba is largely due to the methods employed in dealing with the native inhabitants. Had he and his colleagues been guided by a short-sighted policy of chipping off Sir William's opinion he would have been doomed to failure. Seeds would have been planted which would have borne bitter fruit for generations. He endeavored not only to obtain, but even more, to deserve the confidence of the natives from the very outset, as the basis of operations. He employed only native labor in constructing the four hundred miles of the Cuban railroad, and awarded no building contracts. To have done so would, in Sir William's view, have been suicidal. His success in Cuba convinces him that the same policy should be followed in the Philippines if the dual object of the American government—to educate the Filipinos in respect for the Americans, and confidence in them, and, at the same time, to bring about the industrial development of the islands—is to be secured.

The government has three alternatives in constructing the projected Philippine railroad; it could either build the line with its own forces, or it could let contracts for construction, or, thirdly, endow with sufficient power some company whose interests would be the same as the government's interests. The annual cost to the American government of providing for eight hundred miles of Philippine railroad would be no more than the annual cost of maintaining a single regiment. If by the constructing of railroads the necessity of a standing army should be removed, and a native constabulary established, the inestimable benefit is apparent.—Harper's Weekly.

The Russian Peasant.

The truth is that the Russian peasant, 100,000,000 of him, is under present conditions slowly starving to death. His average earnings in the central provinces are 17 and 18 copecks (8 or 9 cents) per day throughout the year; during the busiest harvest time they rise to an average of 27 to 38 copecks (13 to 16 cents a day); during the whole winter he and his family earn nothing. His diet consists of meal, flour and grits, cabbage and potatoes; no meat, excepting three times a year. His diet is insufficient, and less than in any civilized country. The hovel he lives in is two and a half yards long and one and one-half yards high, harboring the whole family and whatever cattle he possesses. These data are taken from official sources.

Is it a wonder that the Russian peasant has morally and physically degenerated? That the women are immoral, dreading maternity, and given to a frightful extent to infanticide? That the men are nomads, leaving wives and children for months often years, trying to earn something in town or in far-away districts? That the recruiting in these central provinces shows progressively physical unfitness for the army? That the health of the women is bad, and that the rate of increase in the population in this "black-earth belt" has dropped to 0.26 against 1½ in the whole Empire?—Harper's Weekly.

An Absent Minded Man.

"I suppose," said John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House, "that the most absent-minded man in the South lives in my town in Mississippi. He is a lawyer, and he forgets his name half the time. One day last summer he had to go up to the Court House on some business. He took a piece of paper and wrote on it, 'Back at three o'clock,' and stuck the paper on the door of his office.

"He finished sooner than he expected and came down the street thinking out some weighty problem. When he climbed up the stairs to his office he found the sign, 'Back at three o'clock,' staring him in the face. He took out his watch, found it was but a quarter past two and sat down to wait until three."

In the Japanese Navy.

The average age of the Japanese Navy is lower than that of any other navy in the world. No one over twenty years old is accepted for enlistment. The average height is five feet four inches—less than the average height of any other navy in the world.—The World's Work.

The Names of Denmark's Kings.

Denmark's kings for 388 years have all been named Christian or Frederick. This is not the result of accident. It is the law of Denmark that Christian must be succeeded by Frederick, and Frederick by Christian. To attain this, and without the changing of names, in case of death or other reason, every Danish prince, no matter what other names he may receive always includes Christian and Frederick among them.

HALLETT GLACIER.

It Is the Only Known Glacier in the Interior of Our Country.

The history of the discovery of this glacier is an interesting one. An old bear hunter chanced upon the field on Mummy mount, which he called "the largest snow-field in the Rockies." Before his death, which occurred shortly after, he mentioned this discovery to a gentleman then living in Denver, who devoted much time to the exploration of new mountains and strange localities in and about this neighborhood.

In 1882 this gentleman, a Mr. Hallett, visited the spot entirely alone. In trying to ascend the north side of the icefield he suddenly broke through the bridge of a hidden crevasse, but by extending his elbows he managed to extricate himself from his perilous position and returned in safety to his camp. This incident finally led him to wonder whether this might not be a glacier. In 1886 and 1887 Mr. Hallett, in company with an experienced mountaineer, who was as familiar with the Alps as with the Rockies, twice revisited the spot. Upon the first of these expeditions, after a careful examination, the true nature of this vast expanse of snow and ice was for the first time positively determined. Here in the heart of Colorado existed a true glacier showing crevasses, moraines—in short, all the characteristics of the well-known Alpine glaciers of Switzerland. To this was given the name it now bears, "Hallett Glacier," in honor of the man who, in such a startling way, made the first real discovery.—St. Nicholas.

Free Libraries in Siberia.

All the chief Siberian towns have free public libraries, but naturally all are on a small scale. It surprises one, even, on going into the National Library at St. Petersburg, the capital city, to find so comparatively restricted in its limits a public reading salon for the biggest city of northern Europe. It is not much bigger than one of the side rooms in Boston's beautiful biblioteka. Perhaps the chief Siberian library is that of Irkutsk, in the heart of Siberia. It is a substantial brick edifice and is located on the second floor of the museum, so that the library building serves a double purpose. It has some 5,000 volumes, very many of which are in the different languages of Europe, and have come into the library from different sources; a few from government sources, but mainly resulting from the clearing up of dead exile's effects, when the books they have brought with them were turned over to the biblioteka. This nucleus has made the library a fairly select one, and all brainy standard authors will be found represented there, both Russian and foreign. But the real literary and educational town of Siberia is Tomsk, about midway between Irkutsk and the Ural range. Here there are three universities, and it is the book and publishing depot of Siberia. The public library at Tomsk is a tree log and brick faced, double windowed, coldproof building, located near the governor's house and the theatre. It is more Russian in its contents than the Irkutsk library. The volumage is about 4,000. The chief Russian periodicals are received so that the institution is both a library and a current literature reading room.—Boston Transcript.

Rickshaw Men and Spanish.

Tourists in Nagasaki, Japan, are often surprised to hear the sampanmen and the rickshaw men in the street shout Spanish words to white passersby; as, "hey, amigo" (hey, friend), or "hombre," a common exclamation of attention meaning "man." In the stores the salesmen also use similar terms, as "no sabe," meaning "don't know," etc.

The explanation is simple. The Japs themselves do not know that they are using Spanish words; they believe them English slang. They have learned them from American soldiers homeward bound from the Philippines. The Yankee boys, used to employing Spanish phrases in speaking to Filipinos, instinctively do the same with the Japs, forgetting that their language is different.

Effect of Heat Upon Isinglass.

A curious result of the fire in the Bibb warehouse was the effect of the heat upon several hundred dollars worth of isinglass. After the valuable papers of the firm had been removed from the safe on the night of the fire to a place of safety some one suggested that the pile of isinglass, which stood near by, be locked within the safe upon the chance of its being thus preserved. It was preserved, but so curiously did the heat affect it that while retaining its form and substance, the sheets appeared to be transformed into silver foil and were quite as opaque as that article.

Rooster Saved Row of Houses.

Early one morning a barn belonging to George H. Pottee at Baltimore caught fire. The flames gained rapid headway and were nearing a row of two-story houses, when a rooster, evidently mistaking the red glow of the flames for the dawn, began such a lusty crowing that the tenants were awakened. The row of houses was saved, although the barn was destroyed.

France's Smallest Conscript.

The smallest conscript at the latest drawing for service in the French Army was Joannes Chabaud, of Verpillere. His height is 2 feet 11 inches, and he weighs 67½ pounds. His age is twenty-one.—Indianapolis News.

Argument List for June.

The following list of cases will be argued the first Monday in June.

Road in Catawissa township near W. H. Roberts. Exception to report of viewers.

In re private road in Hemlock township near G. W. Sterner's. Exceptions to report of viewers.

W. T. Smith and W. K. Smith trading as W. K. Smith and son vs. The Magee Carpet Company. Assumpsit, demurrer to plaintiff's statement.

Alfred Yetter et al vs. Jeremiah Longenberger. Motion for a new trial, etc.

Central Poor District of Luzerne County vs. Poor District Catawissa Borough. Appeal from order of removal, motion to quash proceedings.

Wm. L. Snyder vs. Wm. Bahme. Reasons for a new trial.

Hiram Crouse vs. Silas Young. Petitions for rule to stay sale, etc.

Geo. H. Welliver vs. W. H. Miller. Petition for rule to stay sale etc.

J. L. John and Son vs. C. A. Edson. Petition for rule to stay sale, etc.

J. L. John and Son vs. C. A. Edson. Petition for rule to stay sale, etc.

Charles Reichard vs. P. R. R. Co. Petition for change of venue.

W. H. Creasy's administrators vs. H. B. Creasy et. al. Motion for a new trial.

J. F. Martz vs. Wallace Seybert. Certiorari from the Justice of the Peace.

In re-road in Catawissa township near J. R. Bibby's. Exceptions to report of viewers.

O. F. Ferris et. al. vs. Hite and Besweterick. Foreign attachment motion to dissolve or quash.

Berwick Consolidated Gas Co. vs. C. A. Kirby and Jas. B. Kirby. Rule to strike off appeal from J. P.

Berwick Consolidated Gas Co. vs. C. A. Kirby and J. P. Kirby. Appeal from J. P.

In re-estate of John S. Girton deceased. Exceptions to report of auditor.

IN EQUITY.

J. E. Patterson et. al. vs. The Borough of Benton, C. B. Ikeler et. al. Councilmen of said borough. Injunction etc.

Deer in Large Herds Among Farmers.

For the first time in perhaps half a century, deer are so numerous in the South Mountains of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland counties that they have become an absolute pest to farmers on the slope of that range of the Blue Mountains. For two weeks they have appeared in herds after night-fall on farms along the border. So bold has one herd of at least thirty become that on Saturday night twenty-five acres of wheat on the estate of Jacob Edwards, near the Narrows, north of Arendtsville, Adams county, was destroyed. This wheat field is within a stone's throw of the buildings on the Edwards farm.

At the farm of Alburtus Coles, near Trust Postoffice, Adams county, fourteen deer leisurely strolled down the Shippensburg road in broad daylight on Sunday. Other farmers in clearings higher up in the mountains have been obliged to rig up scarecrows, and at regular intervals fire guns to keep deer away from their premises. One man keeps his dogs leashed in his fields at night in order that their barking might frighten deer away.

The agitation for better wages for teachers has reached our national capital. In the argument in Congress on the district appropriation bill, it was pointed out that the educational interests were not properly cared for, and that the pay of the teachers was entirely too low. Champe Clark, of Missouri, said that "more money was being paid Washington policemen to crack the skulls of the people than was paid to school teachers to improve what was in the skulls."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sick Headache

When your head aches, there is a storm in the nervous system, centering in the brain.

This irritation produces pain in the head, and the turbulent nerve current sent to the stomach causes nausea, vomiting.

This is sick headache, and is dangerous, as frequent and prolonged attacks weaken the brain, resulting in loss of memory, inflammation, epilepsy, fits, dizziness, etc.

Allay this stormy, irritated, aching condition by taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

They stop the pain by soothing, strengthening and relieving the tension upon the nerves—not by paralyzing them, as do most headache remedies.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills do not contain opium, morphine, chloral, cocaine or similar drugs.

"Sick headache is hereditary in my family. My father suffered a great deal, and for many years I have had spells that were so severe that I was unable to attend to my business affairs for a day or so at a time. During a very severe attack of headache, I took Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and they relieved me almost immediately. Since then I take them when I feel the spell coming on and it stops it at once."

JOHN J. McERLAIN,
Pres. S. B. Eng. Co., South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Week Old Tea.

The tea drinkers of Australia rival those of China and Japan, not, however, in quality, but in quantity, consumed. The men, especially, drink the beverage in large quantities, and all day long, and at a strength which would make the queue of a tea drinking Chinaman curl. On Sunday morning the tea drinker starts with a clean pot and a clean record. The pot is hung over the fire, with a sufficiency of water in it for the day's brew, and when this is boiled he pours into it enough of the fragrant herb to produce a deep coffee colored liquid.

On Monday, without removing yesterday's tea leaves, he repeats the process; on Tuesday the same; likewise on Wednesday, and so on through the week. Toward the close of the seven days the pot is filled with an acrid mash of tea leaves, out of which the tea is squeezed by the pressure of a tin cup. By this time the tea is the color of rusty iron, incredibly bitter and disagreeable to the uneducated palate. The natives call it "real good old post and rails," the simile being obviously drawn from a stiff and dangerous jump, and regard it as having been brought to perfection.

Vice Admiral Shibayama, Japanese naval commander.

The Man Who Revived.

At a meeting of the Pathfinders the other night, the conversation turned on the fine shades and grades of meaning that could be expressed by a single mark of punctuation.

"When I used to live up in my native town," said a prominent member, "we used to hold a series of revival meetings. Used to have them 'long about mud time, when nothing else was doing and we had plenty of time to give up our minds and hearts to religious influences.

"There was one young fellow of whom we had almost despaired, when all of a sudden, one night, after we had sung one of our best hymns, he stood up and made his confession.

"'Brothren and sisters,' said he, 'I have served the devil the first part of my life and with God's help, I will serve Him the rest!'

"Now I have always thought, if that fellow had only left out the pause before 'help,' or if he had only put a little more feeling into the 'Him,' he would have come out a good deal better.

"As it was, poor devil, he did just about what he said he would. He backslid in great shape and never got over it."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A $750 Suit.

A tailor named Guilding died in Dublin the other day. It was he who made the suit of clothes for William O'Brien when O'Brien was in Tullamore jail. O'Brien refused to wear a prison suit and remained unclothed in his cell for several days. One morning his keepers were surprised to find him wearing a suit of tweed. It had cost $750 to get the suit to him, however.

Value of a Hen.

It is said that a profitable hen eats sixteen times her weight in a year. Her eggs are six times her own weight, and worth six times the cost of her food.—Exchange.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in fall and winter; smaller doses and a little cool mixture with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

A Bad Break.

During the annual convention of a certain religious body, not so very long ago, an incident occurred which was not on the programme and which completely upset the gravity of the ministers and brethren assembled. It was at the closing session, and the chairman stated that they were about one hundred dollars short of an amount desired to be raised for a given purpose, and hoped that the sum could be made up before final adjournment. One of the laymen jumped up with the remark.—

"I'll start the good work with twenty-five dollars."

"I don't know your name, brother," said the chairman, "but may God bless you, and may your business be doubled during the year."

Much to his astonishment, a burst of laughter followed from many in the hall, which was explained when a brother up in front stepped to the platform and whispered,—

"Why, that's Mr. Blank, a prominent undertaker of the town."—*June Lippincott's.*

Bucknell Commencment Music.

It is announced that the celebrated Pottsville Band, formerly the Third Brigade Band, Lieut. Frederick Gerhard, leader, has been engaged for the 55th Annual Commencement of Bucknell University, June 19th to 21st inclusive. The usual twilight concerts will be given. The Pottsville band furnished the music at Bucknell's Commencement of 1898, and everybody was delighted with their music.

It is also announced that Dr. R. P. Johnson, of New York City, will deliver the address on Tuesday afternoon of Commencement week.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's **AUSTRALIAN-LEAF.** It is a safe monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 6 1 4t

Opportunities in California

The trade in the Orient is opening up.

Our exports to Japan and China multiplied during the last year.

There will soon be a tremendous increase in the trade of the Pacific Coast cities with the Far East.

Big opportunities for the man who lives there. Why not look the field over?

Only $62.50, Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, June 1, August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Tickets good for return for 90 days.

Rate for a double berth in a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many other points in California, only $7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,
Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line

This is the route of The Overland Limited, leaving Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 p. m., and The California Express at 10.25 p. m. The California Express carries tourist sleeping cars to California every day. Both trains carry through standard sleepers.

Complete information sent free on receipt of coupon with blank lines filled.

W. S. HOWELL,
Gen'l Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY,
or
F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO

Name_____
Street address_____
City_____ State_____
Probable destination_____
CALIFORNIA

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS	4 A. M.	36 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	† 6 45	† 9 55	‡ 2 00	† 5 25
Kilnes Grove	† 6 54	† 10 04	.....	† 5 35
Wolverton	† 6 58	† 10 06	.....	† 5 37
Kipps Run	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 44
South Danville	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville				
Boyd	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 53
Roaring Creek	† 7 23	† 10 28	† 2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg				
Espy Ferry	.....	‖10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry	† 7 54	.....	.....	† 6 27
Creasy	7 58	10 56	† 2 56	6 30
Nescopeck	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick				
Wapwallopen	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill	† 8 25	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sicksbinny				
Retreat	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 54	3 40	7 19
Buttonwood	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry	† 9 02		.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre....Leave	† 7 15	‖ 10 35	† 2 45	† 6 00
South Wilkesbarre	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry	7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Sicksbinny				
Moncanaqua	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill	† 7 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Berwick				
Nescopeck	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Creasy	8 18	‖ 11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry	† 8 21	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg				
East Bloomsburg	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville				
Kipps Run	† 9 05	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Kilnes Grove	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 16
Sunbury.....Arrive	9 25	1230	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. † Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"s" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m. 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 1, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11.30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	5:10 p. m. Lcl.	4:15 p.m. Ex (90 Minutes)
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:30 p. m. Exp.	5:30 p. m. Lcl
10:50 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
1:00 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	CAPE MAY	8:50 a. m. Ex.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	7:30 a. m. Lcl.	1:40 p. m. Ex, (Sat. only)
4:01 p m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m. Exp.	4:20 p m Ex.
5:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	1:40 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	5:30 p. m. Lcl
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m. Ex.
8:00 a. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl
9:00 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
10:00 a m. Exp.		
5:00 p. m. Lcl.		
7:15 p m Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 24th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3902 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above

D. G. HACKETT, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st, 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Northumberland	10 45	10 00	1 50	1 [illegible]
Cameron	6 57	10 10	12 01	[illegible]
Danville	7 07	10 19	2 11	[illegible]
Catawissa	7 21	10 32	2 23	[illegible]
Rupert	7 26	10 37	2 28	
Bloomsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 38	
Espy	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 49	
Lime Ridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 56	
Willow Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Briarcreek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Berwick	7 50	11 05	3 06	
Beach Haven	8 05	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 17	3 [illegible]	
Shickshinny	8 22	11 31	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Hunlock's	8 28	11 39	3 31	[illegible]
Nanticoke	8 36	11 44	3 38	[illegible]
Avondale	8 41	11 47	3 42	[illegible]
Plymouth	8 45	11 50	3 47	[illegible]
Plymouth Junction	8 47	11 56	3 52	[illegible]
Kingston	8 55	11 59	4 00	[illegible]
Luzerne	8 58	12 02	4 03	[illegible]
Forty Fort	9 00	12 04	4 07	[illegible]
Wyoming	9 05	12 08	4 12	[illegible]
West Pittston	9 10	12 12	4 17	[illegible]
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 14	4 20	[illegible]
Pittston	9 18	12 17	4 24	[illegible]
Duryea	9 23	12 20	4 29	[illegible]
Lackawanna	9 26	12 22	4 32	[illegible]
Taylor	9 32	12 28	4 40	[illegible]
Hellevue	9 37	12 32	4 45	[illegible]
SCRANTON	9 42	12 35	4 50	[illegible]
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 10	1 55	[illegible]
Bellevue	6 39	10 13	1 59	[illegible]
Taylor	6 44	10 17	2 03	[illegible]
Lackawanna	6 50	10 24	2 10	[illegible]
Duryea	6 53	10 28	2 13	[illegible]
Pittston	6 58	10 33	2 17	[illegible]
Susquehanna Ave	7 01	10 37	2 19	[illegible]
West Pittston	7 06	10 41	2 23	[illegible]
Wyoming	7 10	10 46	2 27	[illegible]
Forty Fort	7 14	10 49	2 31	[illegible]
Luzerne	7 17	10 52	2 34	[illegible]
Kingston	7 24	10 56	2 40	[illegible]
Plymouth Junction	7 29	11 00	2 45	[illegible]
Plymouth	7 35	11 05	2 49	[illegible]
Avondale	7 39	11 09	2 54	[illegible]
Nanticoke	7 43	11 13	2 58	[illegible]
Hunlock's	7 49	11 19	3 06	[illegible]
Shickshinny	8 01	11 31	3 20	[illegible]
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 43	3 30	[illegible]
Beach Haven	8 19	11 48	3 37	[illegible]
Berwick	8 27	11 54	3 44	[illegible]
Briarcreek	8 32	12 01	3 50	[illegible]
Willow Grove	8 38	12 05	3 54	[illegible]
Lime Ridge	8 40	12 09	3 58	[illegible]
Espy	8 46	12 15	4 06	[illegible]
Bloomsburg	8 53	12 22	4 12	[illegible]
Rupert	8 57	12 25	4 15	[illegible]
Catawissa	9 02	12 32	4 20	[illegible]
Danville	9 15	12 44	4 33	[illegible]
Cameron	9 24	12 57	4 43	[illegible]
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 35	1 10	4 58	[illegible]
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. † Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 †	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 06	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 28
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 52	7 08
Zaners	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 13	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 21	8 11
Edsons	10 00	[illegible]	7 27	8 29
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 31	8 21
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 35	8 41
Central	10 15	3 52	7 43	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 16

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 †	8 ‡	22 †
Jamison City	8 50	10 08	4 35	7 00	11 36
Central	8 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs	6 08	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 58
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 06
Edsons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	[illegible]
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 46
Zaners	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forks	6 39	11 24	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4.	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 10	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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LADIES

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggists for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2114 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at [illegible]

Capital $100,000 STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY Surplus $125,000

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.

At the Close of Business November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
...ns,	$312,132 94	Capital	$100,000.00
S. Bonds,	50,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	145,392.98
...r Bonds,	156,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
...ling,	27,000.00	Deposits	404,912 98
...from Banks and U. S. Treas.	24,159.71		
...sh and Reserve,	129,288.31		
	$698,705.96		$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW, President, E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

Political Announcements.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY, JUNE 13th.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
THORNTON T. FREEZE
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. C. RUTTER JR.,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. N. YOST
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE E. CLEMENS
of Berwick.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
GEO. W. STERNER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC REICHART
of Scott Township. *

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
WM. BOGERT,
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsbusg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN S. MENSCH
of Montour.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN
of Benton Boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

The President's Visit

A prominent gentleman had a talk with President Roosevelt with reference to his forthcoming visit to Wilkesbarre on August 10th. It is likely that the President will come direct from Oyster Bay and will arrive over the L. V. Upon his arrival he will be immediately escorted to the reviewing stand, which will probably be erected on the river common. His stay will be brief, as he will remain only three hours, when he will proceed to Chautauqua.

THE NOMINEES.

Follwing is a Brief History of the Democratic Candidates.

John B. Head, the candidate for superior court jubge, was born in Westmoreland county in 1855. He is the son of William S. Head, a banker of Latrobe; was educated in the public schools of that town, and afterward graduated at Mt. St. Mary's college, at Emmitsburg, Md. Upon his graduation he entered the banking house conducted by his father and took up the study of law. Later he entered the offices of the late A. A. Stewart, of Westmoreland county, and was admitted to practice in 1880.

Mr. Head practiced in Greensburg for two years, forming a partnership with H. P. Laird, an ex-state senator. In 1882 he retired from that firm and formed a partnership with James S. Moorhead, and has continued in that firm since then. The firm is counsel for the H. C. Frick Coal Company, the Penn Gas Coal Company, the Latrobe Steel Company and other large coaporations in Western Pennsylvania.

William H. Berry, mayor of Chester the Democratic candidate for state treasurer, was born in Edwardsville, Ill, on September 9, 1852. His father was Benjamin Berry, an inventor. Educated in the public schools, young Berry subsequently became apprenticed to the trade of machinist in a large plant in Buffalo. He then took a scientific mechanical course in Mechanics' Institute in Buffalo. At the age of 21 he went to Chester and became associated with the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, taking charge of the brick plant. He remained with that company seventeen years. Mr. Berry has patented many valuable labor-saving devices, the most successful of which was, perhaps, the Berry boiler, which achieved a reputation throughout the country. In 1903 Mr. Berry established the Berry Engineering company, and has devoted his time to the manufacture of steam appliances for his own inventions. Mr. Berry, who is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, was twice a candidate for Congress, and once a candidate for state treasurer on the Prohibition ticket. He was married in 1879 to Miss Susie Schofield, of Philadelphia, and is the father of four sons, Benjamin, who is a lieutenant in the United States marine corps; William H., Jr., Paul and Homer. He was elected mayor of Chester last February on the Democratic and Reform ticket, after a spirited campaign, which resulted in the wrecking of the local political machine and displayed Mr. Berry's capacity as a vote getter. His administration of the office has been vigorous and marked by uncompromising hostility to every form of graft and corruption. In the last presidential campaign he took the stump for Judge Parker.

LAST CARDS.

Voters should pay no attention to any political cards that are issued at the last moment before an election, which are intended to injure the chances of any candidate. It is unfair and cowardly to bring charges against a candidate so late that he has no time to refute them. It should be taken for granted that such charges are held back only because their author knows that they can be disproved if there were time to do it. If one candidate resorts to such methods to injure an opponent, his effort should operate against him instead of in his favor. These last cards thrown in at the last moment, too late to be answered, are worthy of no attention whatever, and no intelligent voter will permit himself to be influenced by them in the least.

Clinton Herring Esq., delivered an able address at Orangeville on Tuesday, at the memorial exercises of Pealer Post, G. A. R.

THE PLATFORM

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention Last Week.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, repeating its pledges of last year, again tenders to the people of the state the power of its organization and the ballots of its voters to rid the commonwealth and its metropolis of machine domination.

We need not again rehearse the irrefutable indictments of our recent platforms convicting the dominent party of the absolute prostitution of every function of government to corrupt debased personal partisanship.

Fair minded citizens of the state admit the truth of these indictments, deplore existing political conditions, and yet heretofore have failed to exercise their power to reform them.

The last session of the Legislature was worse than all its predecessors, disappointed every hope of the people, and responded with alacrity to every command of the machine. Legislation in the public interest was given no consideration while schemes of the ring were forced through without debate and sometimes by fraudulent counts of legislators' votes.

Extravagant appropriations were made aggregating millions of dollars beyond the revenues of the state and leaving only the veto power of the governor to save the treasury from bankruptcy.

The constitutional obligation to reapportion the state was utterly disregarded. The demand of the people of all political parties for a fair ballot law was flouted. Salaries increased and needless officers were created for no other purpose than to reward machine dependents and followers. The established form of government of the chief city of our state was overturned so as to bring its powers more completely under the control of the corrupt and unscrupulous men who have so long dominated it. The appalling condition of public affairs in that city has long been a wonder to the people of the entire country, and Philadelphia is spoken of with scorn and contempt wherever municipal government is discussed. The people of our State have been amazed at the apparent subserviency of that city to a corrupt machine. Public sentiment seemed paralyzed and civic pride dead, as at each succeeding election by enormous majorities the people of Philadelphia voted to continue their own debasement.

Now as the crowning outrages are about to be heaped upon her and she finds herself bereft of her franchises and property she cries for help.

There is no hope for Philadelphia except in the union of good citizens with the Democratic organization to overthrow her machine government.

PLEDGE TO AID PHILADELPHIA.

To the redemption of Philadelphia this convention hereby pledges the power of the Democratic organization in the state, acting through its legislators, and of the Democratic organization in Philadelphia with all the votes and power it can command.

Sincerely intent upon the reformation of public affairs, we invite honest men of all parties and organizations to a full union with us.

As the first and important steps to this end we demand:

First, The enactment of a fair ballot law, which shall provide for personal registration of voters in the cities of the state, for the securing of a free, equal and secret ballot, affording the greatest facility for independent voting, making the appointment of overseers, and the opening of ballot boxes obligatory whenever demanded by citizens formally charging contemplated or accomplished fraud.

Under existing laws elections in Philadelphia, affecting the entire state as well, have become a farce, and will so continue until these demanded reforms have been secured.

Second, Legislative apportionment, as commanded by the constitution, to the end that the membership of the Legislature may properly represent the voters of the state. The continued refusal of the Republican machine to heed the constitutional command is a political crime of first enormity.

These two propositions accomplished, needed reforms in many other matters affecting our government will necessarily follow and we therefore present them as the issues of this campaign.

While the officials to be chosen at the coming election will not have power to effect all these reforms, yet a popular rebuke at the polls of our present political domination will do much to eventually overthrow it.

We pledge our candidate for state treasury to reform the abuses of the treasury, particularly the distribution of the surplus in favorite banks, and we favor the passage of legislation to return this unnecessary accumulation of public money to the people, that local taxation may be reduced.

Benjamin McHenry Dead at 93 Years.

At Benton yesterday afternoon a large sorrowing circle of relatives and friends followed to their last resting place in the beautiful cemetery the remains of Benjamin McHenry, who passed away at the home of his grand-daughter, Mrs. George Crossley at Benton Sunday night.

Few men in Columbia County were better known than was "Ben" McHenry, none more highly respected and revered. Having been born in Fishingcreek township this county, May 13, 1812, he spent nearly all of his ninety-three years in this division of this state, and was therefore known from one end of the county to the other. He was a farmer in his early life, and later purchased a threshing machine, with which he carried on a general threshing business. His services were in demand to such an extent that in order to secure him it was necessary to engage him months ahead of the threshing season.

He has been a resident of Greenwood, Fishingcreek and Benton townships as well as Benton and Bloomsburg. He lived here with his son Boyd McHenry during the latter's term as sheriff. During late years he made his home with Mrs. Crossley, where his death occurred.

His wife, whose maiden name was Miss Lavina Connor, died about twenty years ago. The children surviving are: Dr. Monterville, J. B. and Ira of Benton; Alfred, of Cambra and Norman of Orangeville.

Revs. Lunger and Mather conducted the funeral services.

The semi-centennial and annual commencement of the Penna. State College will take place from June 11th to the 14th. H. V., White Esq. is one of the trustees.

PRIMARY ELECTION CALL.

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic voters of Columbia County that the Primary Election for the purpose of voting to place in nomination, the following candidates to wit:

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts.
One person for Register and Recorder.
One person for Mine Inspector.
One person for County Treasurer.
Two persons for County Commissioners.
One person for District Attorney.
Two persons for County Auditors

Will be held at the regular polling places (or if such places cannot be obtained then at a place in said district convenient to the regular polling place, which shall be determined by the members of the standing Committee and the election board of such district where the regular polling place cannot be obtained) on Saturday, June 10, 1905, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. The County Convention will be held in the Opere House in Bloomsburg, Tuesday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

This call is issued in accordance with Art. 2, section 10, of the Democratic Rules of Columbia County.

C. H. DILDINE, Chairman.

Ayer's

You can hardly find a home without its Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Parents know what it does for children: breaks

Cherry Pectoral

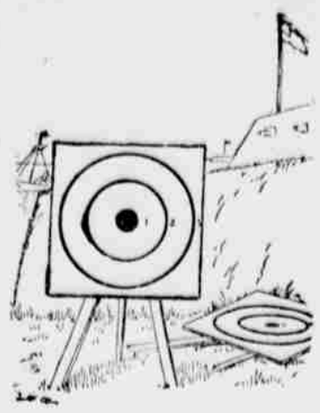
up a cold in a single night, wards off bronchitis, prevents pneumonia. Physicians advise parents to keep it on hand.

"The best cough medicine money can buy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the coughs of children nothing could possibly be better."
JACOB SHULL, Saratoga, Ind.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO. Lowell, Mass.

for Throat, Lungs

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.



YOU HIT THE MARK

When you buy your Summer Goods at

TOWNSEND'S

Serges, Crashes,
Tweeds, Scotches.
Full Lines in Straw Hats

TOWNSEND'S

Just Four Snappy Bargains.

1.98 for 2.75 Silk Sun Umbrellas.

Just unpacked them. Changeable silk colors, with and without borders. The handles are natural wood. The colors are blue, green, red and brown.

85c. for 1.25 Men's Umbrellas.

Absolutely fast colors, light paragon frame, natural wood handles. They are self openers, the light weight kind, not the big awkward kind.

1.50 for 1.75 Fine Taffeta Silk Umbrellas.

Handles of natural wood with silver trimmings or pretty bone handles. The silk is of extra good quality.

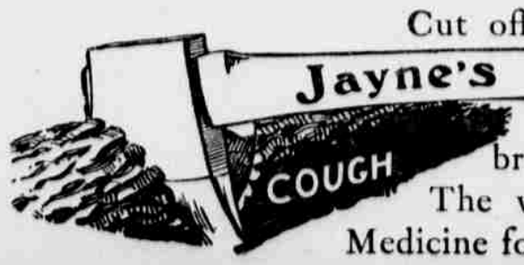
Note the Reduction in these Skirt Flounces

Embroidery Flounces of Swiss and Nainsook that were 3.50, 3.75, 4.25 and 6.75, are now marked 2.15, 2.25, 2.70 and 4.50.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with



and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.

The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Sweet Potatoe plants 50c, $1.50, 1000 $2.50, at Jos. Garrison's, Bloomsburg, Pa.

We wait for a good many things that are not worth the waiting when we get them.

According to a medical journal "Kissing is dangerous under certain conditions." It is. The kisses must be willing.

The commencement exercises of Lafayette College, Easton, will be held from June 17th to 21st inclusive.

Charles P. Elwell will receive pupils in pianoforte and harmony. Terms reasonable. Call or address 233 West Third street. tf

Turn to the right on meeting a person on foot, bicycle, auto or carriage, but always pass on the left from behind. That's the Royal American rule.

Junior Class Oratorical Contest. Normal Auditorium, Saturday Evening, June 3, 8:15.

Diagram opens at Bidleman's Thursday June 1, at 1 P. M.

A Center County young man sued his old parents for $1,220 for work done on their farm, and the jury gave them over $300 that they had over paid him, and now he knows more.

D. J. Hummer, of Berwick, spent Monday evening in town. He assisted St. Paul's Choir in the rendition of the music of the first meeting of the Arch deaconry, held that evening.

A young man may have many friends, but he will find none so steadfast, so capable of pushing him ahead as a little leather covered book with the name of a good, strong bank on its cover.

Rev. D. N. Kirkby, former rector of St. Paul's Church, arrived in town on Monday and was the guest of J. M. Clark and sisters. He was accompanied by his son Kent. Mr. Kirkby was warmly greeted by his old parishioners. Mrs. Kirkby, who has been ill for some time, is slowly improving.

Dumont's Minstrels were somewhat of a disappointment to a good sized audience Friday evening. The show was not devoid of pleasing features, but it by no means measured up to the $.75 and $1.00 standard. The Rescue Fire Company, for whose benefit the entertainment was given received $46.38 for its share of the proceeds.

The iron of the Catawissa Bridge was sold by the county commissioners by public advertisement and sealed bids were received for it. The highest bid was $1269.00, and it was sold for that price. The report that the bid was $1800, and that each of the commissioners got a rake-off of $200.00 is therefore absurb, and is being circulated for political effect. *

A commission of three postal officials appointed to pass upon the question of painting United States mail boxes has decided upon a dark green enamel to replace the aluminum paint which has been used for several years. The aluminum supplanted the bright red paint which coated boxes during the regime of John Wanamaker as postmaster general. Not only are the letter and paper boxes to be painted green, but the posts on which they stand as well.

The High School Commencement exercises will be held in the Opera House tonight at which time the names of the prize winners of the elecutionary contest held Monday evening will be announced.

The Winona Fire Company did not appear in the parade on Tuesday owing to the non arrival of their new uniforms. The boys were all greatly disappointed, particularly Henry Casey, who counted on his company being a feature of the parade.

The fish wardens of this section have just received instructions from the state fish commissioner that gigging or spearing for any species of fish, whatever, is illegal and subjects the person using the device to the penalty provided in section 2 of the act of May 29, 1901. Persons who spear for suckers and pike should heed the above.

A Binghamton, N. Y., astrologer prophesies that a portion of New York City will be destroyed by an earthquake this year with terrible loss of life, and that Japan will be wiped off the face of the earth by earthquakes and a great tidal wave. Is'nt it appalling what things a man who doesn't take proper care of his liver is able to see.

Democratic leaders throughout the State are favoring the nomination of David T. Watson, the eminent Pittsburg lawyer, as the candidate of the Democracy for the supreme bench and he is being urged to take it. Mr. Watson has many admirers among the Republicans of the State as well as Democrats and it is conceded that his nomination will mean a great vote for him.

Philip Eves, a highly respected resident of Millville died at his home in that borough Tuesday morning last aged seventy-one years, after a brief illness with gastritis. He had lived in Madison township for many years until about five years ago when he moved to Millville. His survivors are a wife and one son, William. The latter resides on the farm in Madison township. Milton Eves of Madison township and Miss Sarah L. Eves and Mrs. Joseph Kitchen of Millville are brother and sisters of the deceased.

Columbia Park, recently purchased by the Columbia & Montour Electric Railway Co. from J. R. Fowler, was opened for the season on Tuesday. The Company has made many improvements which add to the beauty and attractiveness of the park and it gives promise of being more popular this season than ever before.

Rev. W. P. Eveland made an address on Tuesday and in the evening the Catawissa Band gave a concert. Superintendent Terwilliger is now arranging for attractions in the way of moving pictures and illustrated songs which, as we understand, are to be given for the enjoyment of the patrons of the road.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Charlotte Thiele Martz and Mr. Clifton Pursel Kulp. The ceremony will take place in St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church Catawissa at half past ten o'clock, Tuesday morning June 13th. Ray Jones of Bloomsburg will be best man, and Miss Sara Martz, sister of the bride will be maid of honor. The groom to be is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kulp, of this town, and holds a lucrative position with the Union Lumber Co. at Cumberland, Md. His bride has for some years past been a teacher in the public schools of Catawissa, and is popular among a large circle of friends.

Are you satisfied with your glasses? You should not be unless they are doing for you all that glasses can do. If you are in doubt I will be glad to advise you without cost.

Henry W. Champlin, M. D.,
OCULIST,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Wyoming Seminary has no reason to feel badly over the loss of Saturday's game here. They played clean, snappy base ball, and met defeat simply because Normal's hits came at an opportune time. The game throughout was probably the prettiest seen on Normal Field this season. Bary's pitching for Normal was gilt edged, only two safe hits being made off his delivery. The score was 4 to 1.

A report is being circulated on the south side of the river that Thomas Gorrey was employed at five dollars a day to supervise the erection of the foot bridge at Catawissa Paper Mill, under Commissioner G. W. Sterner. The bill of Mr. Gorrey as approved by all the commissioners, for work at that bridge was $18.00, being six days at $3 00 a day. The entire cost of the labor there was only $35.20. None of the commissioners were present to supervise Mr. Gorrey, and it therefore did not cost the county $3.50 a day for the commissioner's time. *

The *Cosmopolitan* announces in the June issue the most novel and interesting idea that any of the magazines has put forth in some time. It regards the disposal of John D. Rockefeller's fortune. David Graham Phillips, whose books have amply shown that his humanity is as strong as his economics are sound, discusses 'What He Could Do With It," the "he" referring to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the oil magnate's only son and heir. In July Alfred Henry Lewis is going to tell "What He Will Do With It." These subjects handled by two such brilliant writers are going to arouse the widest interest.

"I don't believe in giving space to pulpit talks," said a local newspaper man to the writer the other day, for the reason that if you will print the grandest sermon that ever fell from inspired lips, not over 20 per cent even of the professedly pious would read it. But print a detailed account of some female bunco game or a sensational divorce in high life and 99 per cent of the very elect will make a dive for the paper before breakfast, swoop down on it like a negro on a bowl of crab soup, devour every word, then roll their eyes heavenward like a calf with the colic, and wonder what this wicked old world is coming to. I tell you I believe in giving people what they want in the way of newspaper reading and it is the sensational stuff that catches them."

Say Lattimer is in Germany to Stay.

Friends of "Handsome Harry" Lattimer, of the Provident Investment Company, of Philadelphia, who is wanted by the postal authorities, heard a few days ago that he is in Germany and that, as the climate agreed with him, he intends to stay there.

It is said that an intimate friend of his received a letter from him last week saying that he liked Germany so much he would probably remain there and go into business. How long he has been there or when he left this country is not known.

River Coal Mining.

Sixteen coal fleets that ply the waters of the Susquehanna off Harrisburg take out an average of 705 tons of river coal a day. All along the Susquehanna these dredges operate. The sand taken out by these men often runs far ahead of the tonnage of coal, and brings seventy-five cents a ton. The coal, however, which sells at $1 a ton is found only in spots. The coal was washed down the river by the early floods in quantities sufficient to keep at work as long as the water stays at several feet above low water mark. The coal is found in some places in ridges four and five feet thick.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office June 6, 1905. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that "they were advertised May 23, 1905".

Mr. W. Bergman. Miss Elizabeth Kissels. Miss Bertha Honl. Miss Grace Lingley.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.

Dr. David Kenedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Some time since I was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a scrofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr David Kenedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle drove the eruption away and I feel better every way. It is a splendid blood medicine.—Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

PURELY PERSONAL

Morris Ellenbogen of Wilkes Barre spent Tuesday in town.

Isaac Kline has been visiting friends at Hazleton, the past week.

James Scarlet Esq., spent Tuesday fishing for trout in the vicinity of Benton.

Miss June White of Lightstreet, is visiting friends at Gettysburg.

Mrs. F. M. Everett of Freeland, spent Tuesday in town with relatives.

Carl McHenry has returned to his home in Benton from a visit with Wilkes Barre friends.

Frank Tierney of Wilkes-Barre, came to Bloomsburg Monday and spent Tuesday with his sisters here.

Pierce Kline of Philadelphia, spent the fore part of this week with his parents at Catawissa.

Mr and Mrs. F. C. Engle of Danville, attended the Sunday evening services in St. Paul's church. They are prominent members of Christ Episcopal church, Danville, and expressed themselves as being most favorably impressed with Bishop Darlington.

Miss Roberta Schwarz of New Columbia, has been the guest of her sister Annabell Schwarz. They will leave tomorrow for their home at Duncannon, Pa.,

Henry Rupert, mail clerk on the B. S. Railroad is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Jonas Kline is spending some time with her son Harry and wife at Allentown.

John Creasy of Pealertown, was among the Bloomsburg visitors on Saturday.

Miss Eva Fuller has returned to her home at Beach Haven after a pleasant visit with Miss Lillian Turner on Catherine street.

Mrs. Albert Moyer is the guest of relatives at Altoona this week.

Clyde Cook of Wilkes Barre, spent Tuesday with his parents on East Fifth street.

Miss Helen Chrisman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Chrisman, went to Philadelphia on Tuesday.

What's in McClure's?

Wide human interest is the striking thing about the June *McClure's*. The college man is the first concerned in the sensational disclosures of "The College Athlete" which tells, for the first time, some astonishing facts about the financial arrangements by which some of the 'stars" are secured and kept at college. It is a story that will be a shocking disillusionment to everybody not familiar with the new spirit of commercialism that has crept into college athletics

Typhoid fever, Samuel Hopkins Adams proves in one of his powerful and illuminating articles, is an entirely unnecessary evil. He shows conclusively that the millions of dollars and thousands of lives America sacrifices to this disease might be saved by a little enlightened work.

Helen Keller, who has been so marvellously educated in spite of her lack of sight, speech, and hearing has written the story of her college days, a charmingly modest story of her wonderful conquest of her limitations. It is a vindication of her splendid optimism.

Another of the reminiscent stories of the old-time country boy with which Eugene Wood has from time to time, delighted the readers of *McClure's*, carries the reader around the cycle of the seasons as they used to be in the good old times of not so long ago. "The Revolving Year" will stir tender memories in every old country boy, and give him plenty to laugh over, too.

Sir Walter Scott, is the subject of Prof. George Edward Woodbury's second paper in the series he is writing for *McClure's*, on the great masters of literature,

Five good short stories, all profusely illustrated, complete the list.

An exquisite reproduction of a

Remarkable Painting

Practically

GIVEN AWAY

"The Three Most Beautiful Roses"
By Paul de Longpre

At the urgent solicitation of the *Woman's Home Companion*, Mr. Paul de Longpre, who is the greatest painter of flowers in the world, consented to make a painting of what he considered "*The Three Most Beautiful Roses*," and the painting is without doubt one of the masterpieces of this great artist. This magnificent picture is reproduced in all its original grandeur on the cover of the Woman's Home Companion for June. Although this cover is an accurate reproduction of a painting worth hundreds of dollars, yet the June number, which has this exquisite cover, may be obtained at any first-class newsstand or direct from the publishers for the trivial sum of only ten cents.

Mr. Paul de Longpre is justly styled the "King of Flower Painters." He not only paints roses, but every flower that grows, and is the highest authority on flowers. His paintings are found in the most select homes. Some have sold for as much as seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500.00.)

Artists, art critics and competent judges all agree that the covers of the Woman's Home Companion far excel those of any other magazine.

The Woman's Home Companion is a magazine which in beauty and excellence, art, stories, illustrations and fashions, etc., excels all other home and family magazines. The Woman's Home Companion is published by The Crowell Publishing Company, New York City, also Chicago, Ill., at One Dollar a year, and is the favorite magazine in nearly half a million homes, where it is read each and every issue by three million people.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot Ease,
A powder for the feet. It cures Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. At all Druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Ask to-day. 6-1 4t

Wash Dress Goods.

You will find the showing of these now wanted Dress Goods is at its height at *The Clark Store* where all the newest styles and materials are now displayed at prices to please all.

Fine Batiste

Our D. M. C. Batiste in the newest effects on fine Sea Island cloth at 15c. yd.

Organde Raye

A new sheer material in choice printings on good cloth. Newest patterns 17c. yd.

Eoltenne

In all the new light shades. 30in wide; looks like silk. 25c. yd.

White Goods

Anything you may want in White Dress Goods for an occasion. Come and see them.

White Mohairs

You will find our showing of these very good. Yet they claim they're scarce. We have them 50c. yd.

Millinery

Anything you may need in Millinery or Millinery Work done of any kind at *The Clark Store*. See our Ladies' and Childrens hats. See the Ladies' hats at 3.50, 5.00 and 7.00.

Neckwear

All the newest neckwear now ready. Some advance styles are now ready.

Silk Organdie

One of the season's most stylish materials. You would almost think the flowers were laid on the goods so perfect is the printing—plain grounds 40 cents yd.

Printed Swisses

A handsome line of these popular wash goods, all styles 15 cents yd.

Shantung Silk

In the new rough weaves. Handsome goods 50c. yd.

Dotted Swisses.

In all the size dots from pin head to a nickle. All the new plaid and figured swisses from 17c. yd. to 84 cents yd. Also black and white swisses in dots.

Shirt Waist Suits

Our line of Wash Shirt Waist Suits are now ready from 2.00 to 6.50 per suit.

Dress Silks

Do you want a Silk Dress or Waist? If so, see our line. See the 27in changeable Taffetas at 74c., 27in White Habutia Silks 50 and 65 cents. Fancy Silks all kinds.

"Vudor" Porch Shades. Keep your porch cool. See them.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

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ANOTHER MAN.

I.

It was a blustering wet night, with a gray sky above and muddy roads underfoot. The wind tore unsteadily between the trees and out across the square, a cold, damp wind bringing with it heavy splashes of rain.

Under one of the trees in the square close against the railings stood a man and a girl.

The girl looked poor and ill-clad, with a white, thin face that had in it a look almost of desperation.

The man was tall and strong and well dressed, with an eager, keen-cut face, and he held out his hands as he looked into the girl's eyes.

"If you only would, Bessie," he cried. "I'm well off, I could take care of you, and I would—you know that. I'd give you my life."

Bessie drew away, but she smiled up at him.

"Yes, I know, Tom," she said softly, "and if I hadn't promised George—"

Tom took a sudden step forward.

"Is it only because you promised?" he cried eagerly. "Is it only because you think it's your duty to go to George that you won't marry me? My goodness, Bessie, you're not going to marry him just because you said you would, are you?"

"No, no, but I must go out to him," she said. "He wants me. If I'd had the money I should have started two months ago. I promised him I'd go directly he sent for me. Oh, it seems such a long time ago, Tom, since he went. It's a year, but it seems much longer, and father hadn't died then, and—and—"

Tom Standish looked down at her. A year ago she had not been the poor girl she was now. In twelve short months many changes had taken place. She had become poor, he had grown rich. Her father was dead, and George Fleming, to whom she had been engaged, was out in Australia trying to make a living so that she could go out to him.

Eighteen months before Tom Standish and George Fleming had both been in love with Bessie Leigh. In those days her father was supposed to be a rich man, and somehow, while Tom hesitated at the thought of proposing to her while he was poor, George had stepped in and won, much against her father's wish. A few months later he had gone out to Australia, and a short time after that Bessie's father died suddenly, leaving her, not rich, as every one expected, but absolutely and terribly poor.

She would have been utterly adrift if it had not been for Tom Standish, and he managed somehow to get for her a post as nursery governess to some people he knew. If it had not been for that she might have starved. She had been in the situation for two months—it was only three since her father died—and her sole thought now was to get out to Australia to George, who had begged her to go to him as soon as she could.

That letter was the last she had received from him. It was a long letter, full of what he was going to do, and somehow it filled Tom Standish with distrust.

"You haven't heard again, I suppose?" he asked.

Bessie flinched a little.

"No," she said; "I haven't heard, but I've written telling him what boat I am going by, and—and the date and all about it, so that I shall probably get a letter in a day or two. There's a mail on Wednesday."

"But supposing you don't hear?" Tom cried abruptly.

Bessie lifted her head bravely.

"I shall go whether I hear or not," she said steadily.

Tom looked down at her hungrily. If only she had given such faith to him. If only he had been the man who was waiting for her out in Australia.

His brow darkened a little as he remembered and doubted. For two months the man whose wife she was going to be had not written. It was outrageous to Tom and full of ugly possibilities. He remembered that when George had sailed Bessie's father had been alive and—it was supposed—rich, and it could have been only within the last three months that he had heard that he was not. Could that account for his silence, Tom wondered? Could the poor Bessie Leigh who was working so hard for her living be a different person to George Fleming because of it?

Almost unconsciously Tom's fingers clenched.

"But, Bessie," he cried, "you can't go unless—you know—unless he knows and expects you."

Bessie lifted her head. There were sudden tears in her eyes. He could not see them in the dark night, but he could see how white her face was.

"He will expect me," she said quietly, "and even if I don't hear I shall go."

Tom stared at her.

"Bessie, Bessie," he cried suddenly, "I wish it was me you were going to. I wish I could do something to make certain that you were going to be happy."

He stopped. Bessie looked up again.

"But I am, Tom," she cried. "I shall be happy."

Tom took her hands.

"I wish I could do something for you," he repeated. "Are you sure about money? You mustn't mind me mentioning it. I'm an old friend, Bess, and if I could I should like you to go first-class, dear. Shall I—could I—"

She drew her hand away. Her face had whitened again strangely.

"Oh no, no, Tom," she cried. "You're very good to me, but I am all right—yes, yes, thank you, Tom. I shall be all right and happy."

She spoke bravely, but all the same she shivered a little as she turned away, and to her from out of the blustering night there seemed to come a swift presentation of evil. Why was she going out after all? Why did she still cling to George Fleming?

She half hesitated. Tom beside her was so strong and true and loyal, so willing to help her, so ready to shield her, and Australia seemed so far away, and in spite of herself George's silence was worrying her. She could not understand him. She was almost afraid, and yet she had promised to go, and she would keep her word whatever came, unless indeed he wrote to tell her he did not want her. He did want her. She assured herself almost fiercely that he did, as she went back across the wet road. And yet before she pulled the bell she stood and looked back across the square with a sudden strange shrinking from the long journey before her.

Tom still stood by the railings. He was watching her, and perhaps it would be the last glimpse they ever had of each other.

She turned again quickly with an odd sob in her breath and leaned helplessly against the door.

The housemaid who opened it a minute later thought she looked strange and shrunken and pitiful as she stepped into the light.

II.

Tom Standish stood on deck with his eyes turned to a little white patch with the sun upon it in the distance and with the salt spray beating in his face.

It was a warm, bright morning, and all the vessel was astir with excitement, for they were nearing the land at last, and the little white far-off patch was Australia.

Tom stared out impatiently through his glasses, blind and deaf to everything around him. He was heartsick with disappointment and long waiting, and somehow he was afraid.

When he had gone on the boat at Southampton his sole thought was to avoid being seen until they were some miles out. He did not want Bessie to know that he was following her lest she should be angry and make him go back, and he had gone quietly down to his cabin until they were almost out of sight of land.

Then he began to search the ship. She had given him the name of the boat and the date of sailing, and so surely there could have been no mistake. Yet search as he might among the crowd of passengers he could catch no glimpse of Bessie's face. She was not there. He searched everywhere—in the steerage among the third-class passengers, in every hole and corner, and yet from the day they sailed until now he had not once seen her.

At the first place they had touched he had both wired and written to the lady whose children she had taught, but the only reply was a telegram at the next stopping place saying that Bessie had left them on the date she said, and that they had supposed she was on her way to Australia.

After that the only thing left for Tom to do was to wait with sickening impatience for their arrival at Melbourne. When they did, and the great boat was drawn up alongside the quay, he scanned the faces of the passengers, as he had scanned them a hundred times before, and still failed to see Bessie's among them.

He hurried off, more worried and anxious than he would have cared to own. Had she started after all? Had she ever meant to start?

Sometimes the thought forced itself upon him that she had not intended to come out after all. Yet it was not like Bessie, and where she was now he dared not think.

He hurried along the Melbourne streets toward George Fleming's lodgings. He noted nothing as he went except the direction given him by a policeman, and when he reached it at last he waited impatiently for some one to come.

The woman who opened the door stared at him curiously. There was no one named Fleming there, she said; he had left more than a month ago. There were some letters for him, and she did not know where to send them.

Tom asked to see them, and when she brought them to him his heart sank, for they were Bessie's letters.

He asked one other question—if Bessie had called—and then turned away.

A minute later an idea occurred to him, and he knocked at the door again.

"If any one should come—especially if it be a young lady—will you give her this and tell her I'm here? There's a hotel at the corner of the street. I'm putting up there. Will you tell her?"

The woman nodded and took his card and he went slowly down the street to the hotel. He walked with bent head and knit brows. Was he a fool after all to come? Had Bessie arranged to come by a different boat or for Fleming to meet her somewhere else; or had something ugly happened—had Fleming deserted her?

It looked like it, and he could not rest. He went again to the lodgings late at night, and this time the woman nodded at him knowingly.

"So I suppose it's all right by this time, eh, sir?" she asked. "I suppose you saw her?"

Tom was startled.

"Who?" he cried sharply, "not Miss Leigh?"

"Of course, sir, who else? She came just after you'd gone—and very white and thin she looked sir, and she was that taken aback when she heard Mr. Fleming wasn't here I thought it best to take her in and give her some tea, sir."

"Yes, yes," cried Tom, impatiently, "and then—what did she do then?"

The woman looked at him curiously.

"Do you mean to say as you haven't seen her?" she asked.

"No, I haven't," cried Tom, quickly. "But go on—what then?"

"Then," said the woman, "well, when she was a bit more composed like she began to ask me about him. I told her all I knew—that he went two months ago, and she told me she'd come over as a stewardess on board a ship—the Amazon I think she said, and I 'spect that's it, for it came in this afternoon, so I heard."

Tom started. It was his boat, and she had been on it the whole time.

"Well, well," he cried, "and then?"

"Well, then I told her about you and gave her your card, and she just started up as if she had a shock, and went without so much as taking her letters."

"Went—gone?" cried Tom.

"She went straight out," said the woman. "A queer little mortal as ever I see. She went without a word!"

* * * * * *

For a fortnight Tom searched the city and hung about the docks, but his efforts proved fruitless and he advertised in vain. Bessie had been swallowed up in the surging crowd that filled the streets, and was apparently lost to him forever. Every now and then he called at Fleming's old address, but the woman had heard nothing.

He had almost given up hope when a strange thing happened. Life is full of strange events, and the more one looks under the surface of things the more dramatic we find it.

About three weeks after the arrival of the boat Tom was walking in the direction of the docks when he suddenly became aware that a man and woman in front of him were quarreling. They both seemed drunk, and he was about to pass on when something in the appearance of the man arrested his attention.

He stood still. It was Fleming! He was flushed and excited, and he looked coarse, disheveled, and dissolute, and the woman with him was evidently his wife. Tom stared at her and felt a shock of thankful surprise. It was not Bessie.

The two began to quarrel violently and Fleming suddenly doubled his fists.

Then Tom stepped forward. As he did so he was checked by the sight of a girl on the pavement crouching against a wall.

He looked at her, caught his breath, and hurried toward her, placing himself between her and the two who were beginning to scuffle.

"Bessie," he cried; "Bessie, come away. Come along, darling. Come away."

He took her back to his hotel, poor and half-starved as she was, heedless of the feelings of the outraged proprietress, and engaged a private sitting room. He cared for nothing but Bessie, and when she broke down sobbing in his arms an odd thrill went through him.

"Bessie," he cried, "I am going to take care of you whether you like it or not now. You can't take care of yourself it seems, and you'll have to accept me. If you want to go back to England you shall go; if you want to stop here you shall stop, but at least I'm going to see that you don't starve."

Bessie looked up at him with a thin, woe-begone face.

"I'm ashamed of myself," she cried. "I've been wicked and ungrateful to you. Oh, Tom, forgive me. I knew you were on the boat, but I was working my way over as stewardess, and I dreaded the thought of your seeing me. Oh, Tom, forgive me."

"I'll forgive you anything if you'll marry me," he said. She hesitated.

"I can't now—like this," she cried. "It would be so easy—such a simple way to provide for myself. Oh, Tom, I can't. I must find some other way of repaying you."

He caught her to him passionately.

"There is no other way," he cried. "Bessie, my darling, I've got you and I mean to keep you. Only try to care for me a little bit and I shall be content, sweetheart."

She did try, and succeeded so well that they have both forgotten that there ever was another man.—Annie O. Tibbits, in Tatler.

Cotton Overcoats.

The telegraphic announcement the present week that well-known New England woollen mills are about to extend the use of mercerized cotton in their manufactures will cause no surprise to those who have followed the trend of affairs in wool and worsted manufacture of late years. The use of combed and carded cotton yarns that have been treated with caustic soda, which is the basic principle in mercerizing, or lustering, to take the place of the silk stripe in fancy goods as well as a substitute for worsted in making the entire fabric, has grown apace the past two years, and is evidently meeting a want that has been unsupplied heretofore. Mention was made in these columns some years ago of a consignment of Clay worsteds that were sent here by the Bradford manufacturers in which there was no particle of wool, warp and filling alike consisting of long-staple cotton, so manipulated in the weaving and finishing as to deceive even the expert buyers.

Large numbers of lightweight overcoats were said to have been made from the material, and found a ready sale in this and other markets. The domestic manufacturers are doing now what the English makers did then, but are extending their field into the lighter weight goods for men's wear.—Boston Transcript.

FROG HUNTER'S PERILS.

Marines Rescue Aged Man From Death in Swamp.

After he had sunk in League Island Lake swamp Larry Hayden, a well-known frog hunter, was rescued by a party of marines after he had called two hours for help.

The mud and ooze that was dragging him by inches to death was almost touching his chin when the marines were attracted by Hayden's despairing moans.

Hayden, who is 50 years of age, lives in a little frame house on the marshland, a quarter of a mile east of Broad street and makes his living by hunting and fishing.

Lately he has been reaping a harvest by his catch of frogs which he disposed of at a good profit to a clientele of epicures. For ten years he has made the rounds of the swamps and pools. He knew every foot of the territory and was certain he knew every treacherous spot.

He was out at 5 o'clock in the morning on his accustomed hunt, and in the misty light mistook a swampy spot, covered with dry grass, for solid ground.

Leaping over a little pool, he landed with both feet upon the treacherous spot. Before he could recover himself he had sank beyond his knees. He tried to leap back, but found himself fast as if in a vise. His legs were close together when he landed, thus adding to the difficulty of helping himself.

Inch by inch he found himself sinking into the mire. Every move added to his peril.

He called for help at the top of his voice, but no one responded and he grew desperate.

He saw several Italian women picking dandelions and he raised his voice. The women heard, but could not see, and mistaking it as a warning, they hurried away.

Hayden, recounting his terrible experience, said he then threw himself on his face, sprawling out over the ooze and slime to make himself more buoyant. But so soft was the jelly-like earth that his hands and arms began to sink. He threw himself on his back, keeping up his cries at intervals.

When the marines came he was almost unconscious. Four of them, who were on liberty, were crossing the meadows instead of walking up Broad street, when they heard Hayden's cry.

From a squatter's camp they procured boards and shovels and were obliged to actually dig the man out. He had sunk into unconsciousness, but was soon revived.

Queer Philippine Corners.

It is probable that the Philippine Islands are more quaintly enriched with queer corners than any other of this country's foreign possessions. Among the interesting spots that have up to now escaped the hunter after curious things might be mentioned the little island of Santa Maria.

Up to a short time ago here lived an old datto, who had numerous pretty wives; so old and ugly was the datto and so pretty the wives that the latter indulged in affairs of the heart when the former was not around.

Two of the wives in particular were often to be seen driving around the streets, followed at a respectable distance by their lovesick Romeos.

One night there was a row in the datto's harem and the two wives mysteriously disappeared. This came to the ears of the officer commanding the American troops and the datto was asked to explain where the wives were.

"They dead," he grunted laconically.

"What caused them to die at the same time?"

"Head chopee off," was the reply.

Another interesting little island is Bengao, which is one of the southern most of the Philippine group, being only a few miles from British North Borneo. Under the Spanish regime it was inhabited by a mixed breed of murderous Moros, treacherous Malays and others with a dash of the piratical blood of Borneo.

The American soldiers had considerable trouble with these people at the beginning of the war. The pirates stole everything that happened to be lying loose, particularly guns; stabbed men in the back merely as a matter of piratic principle, and when things grew a bit dull they turned to and "smoked up" their own island."

The only time of real peace in the place was when the pirates launched their war canoes and put to sea armed to the teeth. They usually returned a week later with considerable quatities of loot and proceeded forthwith to get gloriously drunk and raise more trouble.—New York Herald.

Radium to Illuminate Gun Sights.

The discovery of the latest use to which radium can be put—the illumination of gun sights and the like, at night time—seems to indicate that it will play an important part in warfare.

In gun sights, leveling instruments, and telescopes there is what is called a "fiducial" mark, which is used to obtain a faithful result.

These marks, of course, are useless in the dark, and though many ways of illuminating them have been tried, nothing has proved satisfactory.

Andrew A. Common of Eaton-rise, Faling, was the first to attempt to solve the difficulty by the use of radium, and his experiments were so successful that he applied for a patent.

Unfortunately, he did not live to have it granted, but the complete specifications submitted by Mrs. Common, his widow and executrix, have just been accepted.—London Mail.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

No other medicine than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription could possibly "win out," as the saying goes, on such a proposition; but they know whereof they speak. They have the most remarkable record of cures made by this world-famed remedy ever placed to the credit of any preparation especially designed for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments. This wonderful remedy, therefore, stands absolutely alone as the only one possessed of such unrivaled properties as to fully warrant its makers in publishing the remarkable offer above made in the utmost good faith.

"A short time ago I was almost dead with nervous prostration, general debility and female weakness," writes Mrs. Loretto Webster, of 317 Virginia Ave., Lexington, Ky., Worthy Treasurer, Independent Order of Good Templars. "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me as a sure cure, and I found this to be true, for I obtained splendid results, securing fine health. Women ought to be grateful to think there is one safe and sure cure offered to them for their troubles. I advise every sick and suffering woman to stop spending money and wasting time with doctors' prescriptions, when a few bottles of your remedy is sure to cure. I am the happy mother of two children, boy aged sixteen, and girl, eight years."

Do not permit the dealer to insult your intelligence by suggesting some other compound which he recommends as "just as good," because he makes it himself. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has stood the test of time and experience. Thousands speak well of it—because thousands have been cured by it.

The June number of the *Woman's Home Companion* is beautifully illustrated, from its beautiful de Longpre cover to the very last page. No more remarkable series of pictures has appeared for many a month than is given to illustrate "The Living Sacrifice of the Carmelite Nun." Other special articles are "Sacajawea, the Bird-Woman," and "The Girl Diver of the Great Lakes." Stories are numerous—a continuation of "Martha and Her American Kitchen," "A Knight of To-day," "Larry's Angel" "A Suburban Burglar" and The Stillson Mill." Seasonable articles are "Wedding Bells," by Margaret E. Sangster; "The Sunday-Night Supper for Hot Weather," by Christine Terhune Herrick, and "Hand-Made Trimmings for Graduation Gowns." The regular departments are as usual the best of their kind—Miss Gould's "Fads and Frills"—this time having to do with the June bride—"Aunt Janet's Pages for Boys and Girls," the "Puzzle Page," "Half-Minute Paragraphs," "Just Fun," and others. Published by The Crowell Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio; one dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

"It is the little rift within the lute which ever widening, makes the music mute," It is just a little rift in the health of a woman often, which gradually takes the spring from her step, the light from her eyes, the rose from her cheek and the music from her voice. Perhaps the bug-bear which has frightened the woman from the timely help needed at the beginning has been the dreaded questions, the obnoxious examination, the local treatments, of the home physician. There is no need for these. Nor is there need for continued suffering. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be relied on by every woman, suffering from what are called "female troubles," to renew the health and cure the disease. Women are astonished at the results of the use of this medicine. It not only makes weak women "robust and rosy cheeked," but it gives them back the vigor and vitality of youth.

Free, Dr Pierce's People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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JAPANESE TEA GOWNS.

Favorites with the Fair Daughters of Eve this Winter.

If the street gown is picturesque the morning gown is more. It is positively romantic. A volume might be written upon the romance of the peignoir and yet leave a great deal unsaid.

Colors, fabrics, trimmings and ornaments all combine to make the morning gown as lovely a thing as fancy could paint. It is light in weight, beautiful in design and it is carried out with a fidelity to detail which is exquisite.

Take if you please, the Japanese teagown or the Japanese tea coat or the kimono. The last, with its long lines and its lovely imbroidery around the hem and its long silk facings, is too comfortable ever to be forgotten by the woman who has once owned a kimono. As a tea coat the Japanese garment is even more convenient. The coat, which is made of Oriental silk, either figured or embroidered, is cut in the three-quarter length, is fastened with cords and ornaments and is worn with a silk underskirt. The underskirt can be made of Japanese goods or it can be simply an old silk skirt, some remnant of bygone grandeur, which does admirably, cut over and made into a house skirt.

If a woman is making her own Japanese gown, be it teagown or kimono, she can afford to embroider it thoroughly and showily. She must use silk of many colors and she would be sensible were she to take for pattern some really elegant Japanese kimono, so that she can copy its colors and its designs. These kimonos come at all prices and, while one is copying a kimono, one might as well copy a nice one as a common one.

The Oriental silks are so numerous since the Japanese invasion of the world of art and they are so cheap and so easily draped, so adjustable, so highly desirable, in every way, that a woman would do well to invest in them. One can often find remnants very cheap at sales. And these come in good for the making of the peignoir. Perhaps, if the remnent be a short one, it can be combined with something else and a handsome teagown made out of next to nothing.

No better pattern can be found for the amateur than the kimono-shaped gown, and she who would undertake to make a peignoir can make it up in kimono shape, just escaping the ground, faced with a contrasting material, with a deep hem of the same and trimmed up each side of the front with bands of stuff. The matter of embroidery is a question of taste, but she who is ambitious can work big straggling flowers down the front and around the hem and on one side she can embroider or applique a big, many-colored bird. This maks an extremely pretty finish.

Teagowns are made of many materials and are in many shapes, one of the prettiest being the ribbon and lace teagown. Those who have plenty of time and material can take satin ribbon three inches wide and stitch it in strips to lace of the same width. There should be stripe after stripe of alternating ribbon and lace. And the stitching should be done on the sewing machine and should be visable.

Visable stitching, by the way, is very fashionable. Seams are strapped with visible stitching and strips of ribbon and lace are overlapped and sewed together so that every stitch shows. It is the fashionable way of sewing and there is very little blind stitching or seaming done.

The teagown should be cut out after the ribbon and lace are sewed together and a pretty shape is the wrapper shape, with slightly fitted waist and with a deep sailor collar.

Those who go in for trailing effects can make the teagown very long. It is, perhaps, more graceful with its trailing lengths though it is not nearly as sensible. The French teagown trails inches and inches upon the ground and the French woman holds it up in front when she walks. Holding a gown up in front is called the Eugenie lift.

One of the most elegant peignoirs is made of china silk and is cut long, very long, opening all the way down the front.

Health and Beauty.

Rose water, eight ounces, and tincture of benzoin two drams, make one of the best of skin tonics and whiteners.

A beauty specialist discounts the practice many women follow so persistantly of dashing the face with the coldest water they can lay hands on. She says that the shock which the face receives tends to check rather than quicken circulation and that the result will be a thickening and yellow of the skin whenever it is kept up for any length of time.

To preserve the teeth in health and beauty is a most important matter for this one not only saves one's self pain and expense, but also actually prolongs one's life—the decay and loss of teeth being but the initial stages of the general break-up of the health. Artificial teeth are at their best vastly inferior to one's own teeth in good working order. To prevent decay of the latter, absolute cleanliness of the mouth is essential.

Fashion's Frills.

The Louise Seize style of bodice is growing in favor for evening gowns. The characteristic feature is the very deep and sharply pointed front to the bodice. The narrow peak comes far down over the skirt in front, and thence it is sharply cut up to the hips.

Spangled black tulle is utilized for some smart evening gowns, relieved with a spray of red roses or crysanthemums and mauve mousseline de soie with wistaria blooms.

Pale blue velvet has been utilized for ball and opera wraps for debutants, one trimmed with white fox being exceedingly attractive.

50,000 MILE VOYAGE

Remarkable Trip With Many Tales of Adventure.

ONE OF THE CREW LOST.

Eight Thousand Miles Sailed Without Canvas on Mainmast After a Typhoon. — Castaways Rescued. The Ship Spreads 6,000 Yards of Canvas.

Back from a long and adventurous voyage, which began sixteen months before, the Bathbuilt clipper Roanoke lay off Stapleton, Staten Island, recently with a force of riggers sending down the tophamper of the towering fabric, so that she could pass under the Brooklyn bridge to her berth, near the foot of Grand street, where she landed three thousand tons of cargo which she took on board at Shanghai. Nearly 2,000 tons of matting, which had been shipped at Hong-Kong, was landed at Baltimore.

In a voyage which consumes sixteen months and which is extended over 50,000 miles of blue water, many strange adventures may come. It is interesting to note that this one more than rounds out her master's million miles at sea—four times the span from earth to moon.

He is Captain Amesbury, who nearly thirty years ago started on his wedding trip from this port in a little two-masted schooner, of which he was master. He is now master of a clipper owning four masts, though one of these was so badly sprung in a typhoon in the China seas that the captain was afraid to trust any sail on it during the journey was stretched out to the extraordinary length which has made this round trip notable in marine annals, and almost, if not quite, a profitless one.

There was a big fleet of sailing ships riding in the Narrows, but only one showed such a Matterhorn altitude as did this giantess, and after a long, hard pull the rowboat came bobbing alongside.

"Captain not on board," First Mate McDonald explained. "We had hardly got in," the mate continued in a voice like a foghorn, "before he gets word that his son, who is master of the bark Adolph Obrig, and whom he hasn't seen for ten years, is in port, having arrived from Singapore the day before the Roanoke gets here.

"So he unmoors from the Roanoke and sets out looking for the son. No; I can't say where they be now. But wherever they be you can bet they are having some long yarns to unreef. Ten years o' sea and ye'll find much to tell.

"Tell about these sixteen months? Oh, yes, I can do that. No, I don't have no call to look at the log for dates. You see, sailormen don't have so much to think about or talk about once we get started on one of these deep-sea trips, and we remember all that happens and the time it happens, too.

"We sail from here on December 22, 1902, bound for Shanghai and with 124,000 cases of oil below.

"Six days out from here and we meets a gale—a regular buster it was, too. We had shipped a young New York chap, William Hayden his name was, as likely a lad as ever went to sea. Well, sir, he was on that poop ladder there when a sea comes over the side, and he goes with it. We hove her to, but couldn't rescue the lad, and when the gale blows itself out, we go on our way and rounds the Cape of Good Hope—we were going that route—and reach Java Head 104 days later.

"There we gets the sort of weather that makes us sometimes think we was another Flying Dutchman, though what we should be doing up there in the Sunda Straits, providing we was a Flying Dutchman, was what we couldn't figure out seeing that his cruising around is down by the cape. But there we stuck for more than a month, and we was all of sixty-two days making the run through the China seas.

"Well, we arrive at Shanghai, discharge our oil, take on about 3,000 tons of general cargo and go to Hong-Kong, where we gets the matting below there, ships a Japanese crew and sets sail for home."

The mate here interrupted his narrative to tell how amazed the Japanese were to hear that war had been declared and of their excitement when they heard of the Japanese successes. "They were mighty good sailormen," he added, "and they all left us at Baltimore, probably looking for some way of getting back and helping out their folks."

"We made a rescue of some castaways," the mate resumed, "three of them adrift in a boat, and it was about time somebody picked them up, as in a little while more they would have been dead or drowned. They were eighty miles south of Borneo when we rescued them. Their schooner had founded and they had been floating about for ten days when we gets them on board, gives them nourishment and then transfers them to a steamer.

We got another gale in the Straits —a monsoon that keeps us there twenty-seven days. Then we clears the straits and hits a dead calm, and straightaway one of our men falls from aloft and kills himself. His name was Edward Middleton, and he was one of the best seamen we had. How he comes to fall from aloft nobody ever knew.

"Then comes along this typhoon, and the mainmast is broken and broken so badly that it looks as if it would go over the side. We takes in sail and when the weather moderates we put a spare spar on the after side, lashing it there with chains at both ends, then wrapping a heavy hawser around mast and spar.

"But the mast was so weakened that we dared not carry sail on it, and all the rest of the voyage we made without using it. That took at least one-third off our speed, and what, with this and the head gales we got, we were 158 days coming home."

The Roanoke is of 3,347 tons net, 311 feet 2 inches long, 49 feet 2 inches beam and 29 feets 2 inches depth of hold. Her four masts are 200 feet high and three feet thick at the deck. Her lower yards are 100 feet long. Her skysail yards measure forty-seven feet. She spreads 6,000 square yards of canvas.—St. Louis Republic.

BOGUS CITIZENS' PAPERS.

Court Officers, Judges and Other High Officials Suspected.—$15 to $75.

At least 100,000 fraudulent naturalization papers have been sold to aliens by dealers in the employ of two big firms organized for the illicit traffic. In New York City alone it is estimated that fully 30,000 forged certificates of citizenship have been sold to foreigners who have been in the United States, in some instances only one day. In many instances they have received papers before they took ship on the other side. It is estimated by those who are prosecuting the frauds, that the two New York concerns have turned out in the last year at the most conservative estimate 6,000 bogus citizens. Many of these "citizens" obtained places in the street cleaning department with the aid of the fraudulent papers and many were employed in other branches of the city's civil service. The price of these fraudulent certificates ranged from $15 to $75, according to the use to be made of them and the value of the city jobs that went with them.

In Chicago thousands of aliens—no one knows how many—were made citizens while they waited. One witness testified that he with one hundred others was "naturalized" at one "swearing in" in a hall on Clark street.

From Wilmington, Del., taking in Philadelphia; as far north as Albany and Troy and as far east as Providence and Boston this wholesale system of fraud has extended. Officers of the court, even a judge of a court, and bankers and others standing high in the communities are under suspicion, and evidence sufficient to convict many others has been secured.

The order went out in the beginning that the investigation should be far-reaching in its scope. Every one connected with the prosecution was given to understand in the plainest English that politics positively must cut no figure. These instructions have been adhered to strictly. The result is that many convictions have been made. So far these convictions have been for the most part of men who occupied minor parts in the system, but they have led up to a most remarkable expose of the methods employed in the great conspiracy.

In some instances the fraudulent naturalization has been conducted for the purpose of securing votes, but in the majority of cases the crimes have been committed purely for gain. It is impossible to say what extent these frauds have extended and how long they have been in existence. It is likely, though, that they have been in operation for several years. An idea of the amount of money that has been secured may be obtained by an estimate on the number of false papers believed to have been issued in New York. Of the 30,000 bogus certificates, said to have been sold here, it is believed that an average price of $20 was received by the "firms" dealing in these articles, making $600,000 in this locality alone in the last few years. On this basis it is said that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made in the sale of fraudulent certificates of citizenship throughout the country.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Mexican Succession.

Mexico is at last to have a vice-president.

In the experience of South and Central Americans the chief use of a vice-president has been to lead the current revolution against the president. Perhaps that is why Mexico has never had one.

But Diaz is getting old. He was president from 1877 to 1880 and the power behind Gonzales's feeble administration for the next four years. Beginning again in 1884, Diaz has been president for twenty years "straight."

In this total of twenty-seven years of power Mexico has become modern. All its railways have been built in that time, its prosperity has greatly augmented. But Diaz is old.

At his death, which may not be long delayed, Mexico wishes to avoid any possibility of trouble by having a vice-president in office. It is understood that he will succeed to the power when occasion shall be, and if satisfactory will be re-elected indefinitely.

The official "promulgation" of the constitutional amendment creating the office of vice-president will soon take place. The city council will go in open carriages and put up posters containing the amendment on the street corners. An army corps will parade the streets to prevent any disturbance. After that the election.

It is not much like the ways of the United States.

It isn't much use for a girl to fish for compliments with a hook nose.

Not even the most enterprising undertaker seeks to bury the Dead Sea.

HIGH LIVING EXPENSES

Prices Increasing Very Rapidly on All Goods.

HIGHEST COST SINCE 1890

Statistics of the Government Show That Despite Great Prosperity the Privilege of Living Has Become More Expensive.—Facts Given But No Remedy Suggested.

A bulletin of the Agricultural Department just issued throws light on the question of the increased cost of living in 1903 over the preceding thirteen years.

The first table shows that the average relative prices of all commodities were higher in 1903 than at any time since and including 1890. Farm products reached the lowest average in 1896 and the highest in 1902. Cloths and clothing were lowest in 1897, to highest in 1890. Fuel and lights were lowest in 1894 and highest in 1903. Metals and implements were lowest in 1898 and highest in 1900. Lumber and building materials were lowest in 1897 and highest in 1893.

Raw commodities and manufactured commodities have been separated for further examination. In the group designated as "raw" are included all farm products, beans, coffee, eggs, milk, rice, nutmegs, pepper, tea, vegetables, raw silk, wool, coal, crude petroleum, copper ingots, pig lead, pig irons, bar silver, spelter, pig tin, brimstone and rubber—a total of fifty articles.

The average price of all these commodities during January and February, 1903, was 33 per cent. above the average price for the preceding ten years, and the average price for the year was 22.7 per cent. higher than for the same period.

Manufactured commodities advanced to a level only exceeded in the year 1890. They were higher by 21.5 per cent than in 1897, by 11 per cent. than in 1899, and about 1 per cent. higher than in 1892.

The statistics show a decrease in the price of beef from 1902, but the relative price, compared with the period since 1890, shows an increase in cattle of 4.7 per cent.

Under the head of farm products, consisting of sixteen articles, it is shown that wheat increased 5.1 per cent; steers, good to choice, 6.9 per cent; timothy hay 19.02, corn 21,1 per cent, barley 21.3 per cent, hides 24.8 per cent, oats 31.7 per cent, hogs 37 per cent, cotton 44.7 per cent, New York hops, 59.5 per cent. There was a decrease of 1.3 per cent in sheep, 7.5 in rice and 5.9 per cent in flaxseed.

Fifty-three articles of food are given and on thirty-five of these there is an increase over the average for the preceding thirteen years, ranging from 5 per cent on bread to 72 per cent on pepper from Singapore. A 5 per cent increase occurred on dried codfish and potatoes, 6 per cent on butter and 10 per cent on canned salmon.

New Orleans molasses increased 12.5 per cent, Western hams 17 per cent, eggs 23.2 per cent, cornmeal 23 and 25 per cent, smoked hams 34 per cent, lard 34 per cent, beans 35 per cent, bacon and salt pork 42 and 43 per cent, and herring 51 per cent. There was a decrease in sugar of from 1.2 to 5 per cent, in flour 6.4 per cent, in evaporated fruits about 28 per cent.

Of seventy articles of clothing, the prices of fifty-six for 1903 were higher than the average price for the preceding period since 1890. The increases ranged from .3 per cent for ginghams to 20.8 per cent for sheetings. Woman's dress goods were 14.3 per cent higher, overcoatings 17.3 per cent higher and blankets 17.9 per cent higher.

The table of fuel and lighting shows an astonishing increase in the cost to the consumer. The increase during 1903 over the average price, refined 150 degrees fire test, was 53.1 per cent, petroleum for exports 32.5 per cent, anthracite coal 26.2 per cent, anthracite stove coal 27.1 per cent, anthracite chestnut coal 34.2 per cent, anthracite egg coal 34.4 per cent. The only item in this class showing a decline is parlor matches, which fell off 14.4 per cent. The average increase for 1903 over the period since 1890 was 49.3 per cent.

Of the twenty-six articles considered in the lumber and building group, twenty were above and six below the average price for 1890 to 1899. White pine boards, uppers, were 71.8 per cent above the average; spirits of turpentine, 71 per cent above; poplar, 58.3 per cent above; pine doors, 58.2 per cent above. Plate glass, area three to five square feet, was 27.7 per cent below the average price for 1890 to 1899; plate glass, area five to ten square feet, 16.9 per cent below; putty, 10.8 per cent below.

The lowest price for sugar was in 1894 and the highest price in 1890. Sugar was about 8 and 10 per cent lower in 1903 than during the preceding thirteen years.

Took What He Could Get.

In the province of Baden a motorist recently killed a goose. The owner was indignant and demanded 3 shillings damages. The motorist offered him 2 shillings damages, plus the goose, which he did not want to carry off. Not being able to come to terms, the parties went to the mayor, who delivered the following judgment: "Mr. Sepp, give me your goose, inasmuch as you do not want it. Mr. Motorist, give me the 2 shillings you are willing to pay as damages. I give Mr. Sepp 1 shilling for his goose, which I keep!" And thus it was settled.

MEDIEVAL RITES.

Used To-Day in Murder Trials in Quaint Old Delaware.

At the recent trial of a woman for murder at Denver, Del., many quaint ceremonies were in evidence.

Delaware clings to the old English forms of legal procedure. The jurymen, after being chosen, were ordered by the crier to "go to the book" an then were sworn "on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God." The sheriff was ordered to bring the prisoner to the bar and he and his deputy went out and to the jail. After an interval back they march across the village green, the sheriff in the lead carrying a red stick, on the end of which was a white spearhead.

Behind him came the prisoner in a black dress, and wearing black cotton gloves and a large black hat with a veil drawn closely over her face Behind her came the deputy carrying a black spear. This is a perpetuation of the old English custom, except that spears are used instead of battle axes.

The red stick and white spears signify that blood has been shed and the black spear is an omen of the doom that threatens the prisoner.

The place of the black spear is in the rear of the procession unless there should be a conviction, when it is carried at the front to show that vengeance has triumphed and the white spear follows to show the cause of the impending punishment.

Solemnly through the crowded court-room, hushed in awe, came this queer little procession. The white spear traversed the space in front of the prisoner's dock, a small inclosure screened by an oak railing fully six feet high. The black spear stopped at the further end, and Mrs. Powell was told to sit down. The spears were propped against the pillars of the dock, and there they stayed as long as the prisoner remained in the court room.

The indictment in ancient phraseology fixed the value of the weapon used, "a knife and a certain bottle," at 10 cents because the old law presumed them the property of the state, and it charged Mrs. Powell in wordy detail with having committed the murder "without having the fear of God before her eyes and being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil."

In the awesome language of the English law the crier read from the indictment a description of each and every one of the 53 wounds found on the girl's body. His enumeration began:

"One wound on the left side of the head of her, the said Estelle Albin, an inch long and a half inch deep, inflicted by her, the said Mary A. Powell, she not having the fear of God before her eyes and being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil; one wound in throat of her, the said Estelle Albin, six inches wide and four inches deep, inflicted by her, the said Mary A. Powell, she not having the fear—" and so on through the whole list.—New York Herald.

An Elephant Goes Wrong.

One of the more recent instances of bad elephants was Barnum & Bailey's famous clown "Mandarin," who killed three men and maimed a fourth, and was finally strangled by a steam winch on board the steamship Minneapolis, just before the menagerie reached New York harbor from its tour abroad. As a tall, gaunt, hungry, 5-year-old, Mandarin joined the show thirty years ago, had grown into a splendid, intelligent, gray mountain of good nature, and never showed even a trace of ugliness until the circus was "doing" France. Flap ears cocked forward, trunk swinging restlessly and little eyes growing more bloodshot, the fine fellow stood, ceaselessly swaying his six tons from side to side. The animal, however, showed no inclination toward ugliness until a substitute trainer was duped into putting the tricky old rascal through his paces. The man laid himself flat on the ground to have the elephant walk over him, exactly as the big clown had walked over men thousands of times before. As usual, the beast advanced, head bobbing with every step, he lifted his ponderous foot let it hover over the man, then, with shrill trumpeting of fury, planted it squarely on the unfortunate's chest with all the pressure of his 14,000 pounds. Blasting madly, the animal started on a run, picked up a hyena cage and smashed it, with one blow of his trunk broke the back of a mule, and would have cleared out the show were it not for a pair of equally huge tuskers that were brought in on a run to butt and prod the crazy one back to his senses.—A. W. Rolker in McClure's.

Guns That Shoot in a Hurry.

A most striking recent development in guns—and in speaking of guns we usually include the gun carriage or gun mount—is the effort, now universal, to throw the accurate and quick control of the gun into the hands of the people firing it. It may well be wondered that this has not always been a controlling idea in laying out guns and their mounts, but at the present time it is in this direction that the greatest effort is being made. The proof of this is to be seen by a comparison of the guns and mounts made ten or fifteen years ago with those now being made. The latter are arranged much more conveniently, and consequently their rate of fire is much faster. Modern 6-inch guns are being fired from ships eight or ten times a minute at targets about the size of a ship and a mile distant, and hitting the target at each shot.—Scientific American.

Still Central Penna.

The thirty fourth annual convention of the Central Pennsylvania Episcopal diocese held their deliberations in Reading, there being 132 delegates present. It had been expected that the name of the diocese would be changed in accordance with the wish of Bishop Talbot, but so much opposition to any change developed that the project was voted down by almost 2 to 1, and the name will remain unchanged. The convention was notable as being the first since the division of the diocese and the setting off of the diocese of Harrisburg.

W. B. Fry of Drifton urged that the name of Bethlehem be adopted for sentimental reasons, and the Hazleton delegation consisting of T. M. Morris, A. P. Platt and Rev. Yarnall sided with him.

Secretary W. R. Butler of the board of missions gave a voluminous report of the mission work during the year. He showed that the treasurer's report indicated a deficit of $2,977, and that a joint committee of the old and new dioceses would meet in Reading next month to adjust the mission boundaries of the two dioceses.

New churches were erected in Catasauqua at a cost of $8,000, Stroudsburg $8,000, Reading $7,000, Dorranceton has $6,000 pledged for a new church, and Wyalusing $1,000. Lehighton has purchased a lot for $1,900, and Palmerton will be given a new church by a wealthy parishioner.

Salaries Increased.

In the annual readjustment of the salaries of postmasters two towns in this county are included The postmaster's salary at Benton is raised from $1000 to $1300, and at Catawissa from $1300 to $1500.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, County and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, JUNE 3d, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of West Berwick, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Lot number 101 in Michael's Addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa. Being fifty feet front on Spring Garden Avenue and extending in depth one hundred and seventy feet to Schley Alley, and improved with a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David A. Michael vs. Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan and to be sold as the property of Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan.

C. C. EVANS, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James M. Shew, late of Scott township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to distribute the balance in the hands of R. J. Kuhl and Mark Creasy, executors of James M. Shew, deceased, as shown by their first and partial account, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, said county, on Saturday, June 17th, 1905, at 2 p. m., at which time all parties interested in, or having claims against said estate may appear and be heard, or otherwise be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

FRANK IKELER, 5-25 4t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Mary B. Milnes, late of Espy, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, on the estate of Mrs. Mary B. Milnes, late of Espy, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WILLIAM S. MILNES, 1422 Swetland St. Scranton, Pa. Administrator.

J. G. FREEZE, Atty. 5-25 6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Annie E. Davis Gwinner, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Annie E. Davis Gwinner, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

J. M. GWINNER, Centralia, Pa. Administrator.

E. J. FLYNN, Atty. 5-18 6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Rachael M. Girton, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael M Girton, deceased have been granted to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to

WM CHRISMAN, Executor. 4-27 6t*

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1 door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
321 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 3 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG PA.
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Mark
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,5
Penn'a, Phila	400,000	3,525,160	1,619,
Queen, of N. Y. ..	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,8
Westchester, N. Y	300,000	1,753,307	428,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,364,

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REALESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.
(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

Seniors Performed Like Old Stagers.

The thorough training given them by Miss Annabel Swartz, teacher of elocution in the High School, was demonstrated in every word and action in the presentation of the dramas by the members of the Senior class at the Opera House Saturday evening. Everybody who attended, and the house was crowded from gallery to footlights, was delighted with the entertainment. It would be impossible to pick out or distinguish the best characters, all were equally meritorious. The first part which was intended as a curtain raiser, was a comedy in one act entitled "Parliament of Servants" Five women were represented applying for a position for general house-work and succeeded in driving the mistress and her friend from her parlor, where the maids hold a meeting. There was a German girl who wanted to be "teached," the Yankee girl who wanted to elevate the family, the Irish girl with the "bist of riferences, for I wrote um mys:lf," and other types well known to every housekeeper. The skit was designed to tickle the risibilities of the audience, and the hearty applause given was of the kind that always compensates merit. The idea and dialogue were truly both immensely funny.

The above was immediately followed by a two act comic drama, "Scrap of Paper," or "Adventures of a Love Letter." This was most pleasing. From the time the first character appeared on the stage, there was aroused an interest which was closely maintained until the insignificant but mischievous scrap of paper was destroyed as the curtain fell for the last time amidst outbursts of merriment.

The young people who composed the cast of characters were as follows: "A Parlament of Servants" Mrs. Seraphina Gray, mistress of the house, Miss Ethel Eves; Miss Angelina White, a caller, Miss Mae Hess; Mary O'Hooligan, Mrs. Gray's servant, Miss Pauline Drake; Trundel Schmidt, an applicant, Miss Bessie Lemon; Isabel Estelle Darling, an applicant, dressed in cheap imitation of the very latest style, Miss Irene Reimard; Hepzibah Stout, an applicant, very plainly dressed, Miss Ethel Faust; Maggie Callaghan, applicant, Miss Evalyn Flynn; Lydia Ann Porter, applicant, Miss Jessie Ruhl.

"Scrap of Paper—"Prosper Couramount, William Moyer; Baron De La Glaciere, Warren Anstock; Brisemouche, Landed Proprietor and Naturalist, Charles Coria; Anatole, his ward, Gladstone Hemingway; Baptiste, servant, Frank Bittenbender; Francois, servant to Prosper, Amon Metz; Louise De La Glaciere, Miss Ethel Henrie; Madamoiselle Suzanne De Rueville, her cousin, Miss Helen Conner; Mathilde, sister to Louise, Miss Gertrude Gross; Mademoiselle Zenobie, sister to Brisemouche, Miss Hortense Hicks; Madam Dupont, housekeeper, Miss Audrey Shoemaker; Pauline, maid, Miss Laura Watkins.

New Poor Director.

Associate Judges J. T. Fox and William Krickbaum presided at a session of Court held yesterday, at which time W B. Allen tendered his resignation as one of the directors of the Bloomsburg Poor District and the Court appointed Francis R. Drake of Bloomsburg to fill the vacancy. This is looked upon as the beginning of some interesting developments.

The court granted a petition which was presented for the appointment of John M. Fox as registry assessor of the new election district of southern Locust twp.

Est. of Henry Hirlinger. Petition to have Prothonotary Terwilliger make deed to purchase real estate of said decedent.

They Will Wed.

Clerk of the court, Chas. M. Terwilliger has just issued the legal permits to marry to the following couples:

Paul Auchenbach and Miss Eva Henrie both of Orangeville.

Irvin H. Bellig of Locust township and Lydia M. Mouser of Shamokin.

Albert Beaver of Mill Grove and Miss Clare Houch of the same place.

John Catterman of Berwick and Miss Alberta Ash of Briarcreek.

Walter Hock of Mordansville and Eleanor Reece of Mt Pleasant.

No. 54 won the $20 gold watch chanced off by the Friendship A. A. base ball team last evening. The holder of the ticket can get the watch.

Spring Medicine

There is no other season when good medicine is so much needed as in the Spring.

The blood is impure, weak and impoverished—a condition indicated by pimples and other eruptions on the face and body, by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength, and want of animation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Make the blood pure, vigorous and rich, create appetite, give vitality, strength and animation, and cure all eruptions. Have the whole family begin to take them today.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used in our family for some time, and always with good results. Last spring I was all run down and got a bottle of it, and as usual received great benefit." MISS BEULAH BOYCE, Stowe, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 25, 1905

The national puppet show has been brought to a close. In other words, the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce has concluded its hearings and adjourned, as was expected, without action. Rarely has a more pitiable spectacle been presented to the public gaze than that of Senator Elkins, Dolliver, Cullom, Kean, Foraker, Clapp and Millard pretending to conduct an investigation into the abvisability of railway rate legislation when every one of these men was, in reality, determined from the start to distort the facts and, nolens, volens, make it appear that there exists no occasion for remedial legislation. Had it not been too pitiable it would have been ridiculous to observe the obsequiousness of the respective Senators to their masters. For instance, Senator Cullom talked very bravely and almost espoused the cause of the people—until the president of the Illinois Central Railway appeared to testify. Then Mr. Cullom "heard his master's voice," and the scene was reiterated when the representatives of the Armour Private Car Company appeared before the committee. Senator Dolliver cringed before the officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Senator Clapp was obsequious in his deference to J. J. Hill. As for Senators Elkins, Foraker and Kean, they were openly antagonistic to every man who testified against the railways. Senator Elkins sat throughout the hearing with a railroad man on either side of him, and obediently propounded the questions which they wrote out for him, while Senator Kean was barely short of insulting in his method of interrogating witnesses who opposed the interests which he represents.

***

Throughout the hearings daily reports have been furnished to every newspaper correspondent in Washington by two different reporters. These reports have been mailed daily to numerous newspapers throughout the country. The reports were free, but anyone who experienced any curiosity as to who paid the expenses of preparing and distributing them need only have attended a session of the committee and then compared the distorted character of the reports, which in every instance elaborated, strengthened and supported the testimony favorable to the railroads and distorted, weakened and even altered, the evidence prejudicial to the contentions of the railroads to have satisfied his curiosity.

***

Now that the hearings are concluded Senator Kean has gone frankly to the President and urged him not to call Congress in special session, assuring him that it will do no possible good. The President is, however, determined to convene the Congress on October 16, although it is possible he may be dissuaded before the time comes. In any event, it is certain that no good will come out of the hearings just concluded. It is barely possible that there will be found sufficient strength on the floor of the Senate to pass an effective rate bill in spite of the committee but that it can never be done with the assistance of, nor without the violent opposition of, the committee is assured.

***

There is a bare possibility that the committee will report a measure which will be passed without serious opposition by the Senate. It is held by some Senators that, in view of the public clamor for action, it might be wisest to pass a bill which must inevitably be pronounced unconstitutional by the courts. This view is, at present, entertained only by a minority of the committee. The argument in its favor is that while appearing to respond to the public demand, it could not injure the railroads and when declared unconstitutional by the courts that fact could be used as an argument that any legislation delegating the rate making power would be unconstitutional. The scheme is to confer on the courts, instead of on the Interstate Commerce Commission, the power to fix a maximum rate. Attorney General Moody, in an opinion which he submitted to the committee at its request, declared that Congress had the power to fix rates or to delegate that power to a commission, but that were it to attempt to delegate that power to the courts which are a separate and coordinate branch of the government, it would be unconstitutional. An opinion on the latter point was not requested by the committee and no little displeasure was exhibited when it was found that Mr Moody had answered more questions than he had been asked.

***

Things are shaping themselves for a bitter tariff debate in the next Congress but with, apparently, little likelihood of action. "It will be another victory for the stand patters over the President," is the prediction of those who know. "And that will mean a sweeping victory for the Democrats a year from next November," reply the Democratic statesmen. It is probably unwise to attempt to make any predictions at this time beyond the prophesy that there will unquestionably be a lively debate on the tariff schedules in the next session of Congress.

***

There is one significant feature of the tariff situation and that is that some of the protected interests are complaining that they are over protected. They argue that over protection results in too much domestic competition, the alluring prospects of inordinate profits leading numerous competitors to enter the fields of their respective industries and, the trust managers naively add, "that means so much expense, buying out the little fellows."

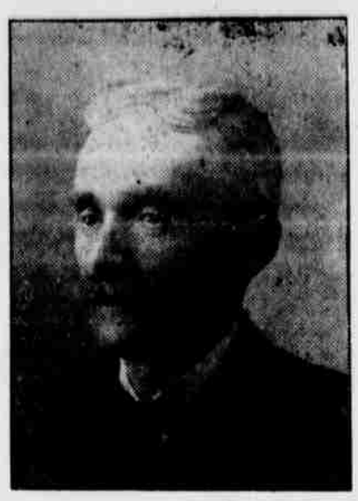
Royal Arcanum Home

Representatives of the Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania asked the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum for the authority to create a home for aged and indigent members, with power to levy a state tax in the order for maintenance A corporation to found a home has been formed, but the Massachustts law under which the Royal Arcanum is chartered, leaves the matter of the sanctioning of benevolent institutions in doubt.

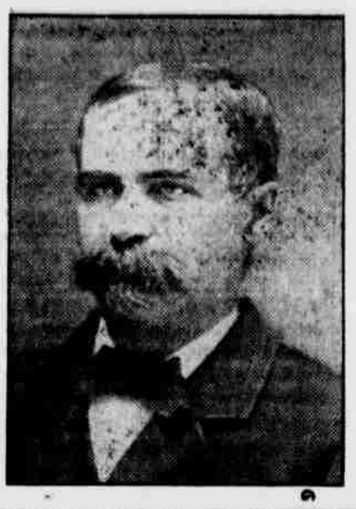
To Shorten School Hours.

A serious effort to shorten school hours for the releif of small children will be made by the leading educators throughout the state. It is proposed to reduce hours of children in the first two years of primary instruction from five to three and a-half hours. it is urged thai such reform is no less in the interests of the teacher than the pupils, and that the effectiveness of the schools would not be lessened.

WM. BOGERT, OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP,
Candidate for County Commissioner.
NORTH SIDE. SECOND TERM.



Who was the only regular Democratic nominee from the north side 3 years ago, and elected by the Democratic Party, and who now claims second term under the party custom. If this were not true why was Sterner's name found in the Citizens—Pennypacker column? Your support is respectfully solicited.



GEORGE W. STERNER
Candidate for
County Commissioner.
NORTH SIDE. SECOND TERM.

Who had at the Democratic primary election 3 years ago vote as cast 2485; Bogart 2461; vote as recast, Sterner 2441; Bogart 2430. The Democratic convention decided Sterner had a net majority on the North Side of 11 voters and whose choice for county solicitor was the late Robt. Buckingham whose Democracy was unquestionable.

Your support is respectfully solicited for a second term in the interest of Democracy and Justice.

—FOR—
Register and Recorder

J. C. RUTTER, Jr.,
A MAN WHO HAS BEEN TRIED AND FILLS THE BILL.
Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited.

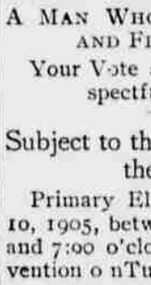
Subject to the Rules of the Democratic Party.

Primary Election Saturday, June 10, 1905, between the hours of 3:00 and 7:00 o'clock, p. m. Convenvention o nTuesday following.

Farmers' Institutes.

The County Board of Farmers' Institute Managers will meet at the County Commissioners' office on the second Tuesday of June, to arrange for the places where Institutes are to be held this season. All of our people who desire Institutes ought to attend this meeting and present their claims. This Board is composed of the Local Members of the State Board of Agriculture and one representative from each County Agricultural Society, the Pomona Grange and County Alliance. If you find that you cannot attend this meeting address a letter with your request to Chairman of Board of Institute Managers, care of County Commissioners.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY



Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome In Every Home.

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by **impurity of the blood**, such as **Kidney, Bladder** and **Liver Complaints**; cures **Constipation** and **Weaknesses** peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, **Dr. Kennedy** has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that **Favorite Remedy** will do you good.

Send for a **free trial bottle** and booklet containing valuable medical advice on the treatment of various diseases. Write also for an "Easy Test" for finding out if you have kidney disease. Address **Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y.**

REMEMBER, the full name is Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, made at **Rondout, N. Y.**, and the price is **$1.00** (six bottles $5.00) at all druggists in the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

Shirt Waists . .

A variety of White Silk and Cotton Shirt Waists not equaled by stores doing business in larger towns. The materials used in our waists are better than any we have ever seen. We invite close comparison. **$1.00 to $5.00.**

Shirt Waist Suits . .

These new suits have not been properly introduced to our friends in our store news, but the ladies' have found them and decided that fit, style and price are just right. **$2.50 to $7.50.**

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Is it true you want to look old? Then keep your gray hair. If not, then use Hall's Hair Renewer, and have all the dark, rich color of early life restored to your hair.
If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

NOW IS THE TIME
of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,
438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

—FOR—
Register and Recorder
Vote for and Use Your Influence to Nominate

FRANK W. MILLER,
of Centralia, Pa.

When a man is elected to an office, he becomes a public servant and it is his duty to do his work as well as it can be done, keep a correct record of the receipts of his office and yearly account to the public for same. If elected to the office of Register and Recorder, I pledge myself to do this, and every dollar of the income of the office will be accounted for and the share due the county, paid to the county.

Vote on the Question.

At the general synod of the Reformed church at Allentown, the dispute on the point as to whether the form of church government shall be Presbyterian or Congregational, was adjusted by the adoption of an article in the constitution requiring a two-thirds vote of the consistories to make the action of classis binding.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Time to Think of
Summer Footneeds.

A rising thermometer suggests low shoes. Every woman hails with delight the return of the Oxford season.

"John Kelly"
shoes never before came to us in more attractive styles.

Patents for Sundays and Tans for every day.

The new lasts—the smart patterns—the wide ribbon ties—all deserve your thoughtful attention. The most popular styles at

$2.00 to $3.00.

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Beagle Studio,
Prompt attention given
Photographic Work
Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.
The Beagle Studio
MAIN AND CENTRE STS.

WANTED
MEN AND WOMEN in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established house of solid financial standing. Salary to men $11 weekly, to women $12 to $18 weekly with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary position permanent. Address Biew Bros. & Co Dept. 5, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1-19 26t.